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CRACK ARMY UNITS PUSH SOUTHWARD ON CLEAN-UP DRIVE

Japanese Forces Making Rapid Progress Battling Against Chungking Remnants

YUSHAN AIR BASE OCCUPIED

Chiang's 105th Division Annihilated Between Changshan And Kiangshan

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN KIANGSI, June 13.—Rapid progress is now being made in the clean-up campaign conducted by Japanese Expeditionary Forces against Chungking remnants in Kiangsi.

Crack Units of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces which occupied Yushan, important air base of the Chungking army in Kiangsi are now continuing their operations driving southward after breaking through the enemy's defense lines in the hilly regions near Wuanshan, south of Yushan.

Another Japanese Unit smashed the main forces of the 105th division in the hilly region between Changshan and Kiangshan yesterday afternoon and reached a point south of Yushan after annihilating the enemy whose numerical strength was estimated at one regiment.

Meanwhile other units of the Japanese Forces which reduced Yutoushi, 18 kilometers south of Kiangshan yesterday afternoon are now pressing fleeing remnants of the Chungking 25th and 105th divisions toward the border of Kiangsi.

Large Enemy Units Battered

Domei

KIANGSI FRONT, June 13.—Crack Japanese Army Planes yesterday afternoon raided Kwangfeng in the eastern part of the Kiangsi Province (about 40 kilometers south of Kwangsin) and smashed large columns of enemy forces. These forces numbering more than 5,000 were concentrated at a point about one kilometer west of Kwangfeng.

TURKS DECIDE TO REOPEN RAIL LINE WITH EUROPE

Provides New Supply Route for Executing Trade Pact With Germany

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 12.—The Turkish Government has decided to reopen railroad transportation service between Istanbul and various countries in Europe beginning next week.

This move not only signifies the facilitation of transportation between Europe and Turkey but also provides a new supply route in executing the economic agreement established last autumn between Germany and Turkey.

Railroad transportation to Europe, it is recalled, was suspended due to the destruction of two bridges on the Turko-Bulgarian border at the time of the German advance into the Balkans.

During the past one year, therefore, marine transportation through the Black Sea, despite a constant menace from Soviet submarines, constituted the only form of transportation to Europe.

Thus, the reopening of the railroad through Bulgaria will have great influence on the military, political and economic phases of Turkey's national life and will make possible an active application of the provisions of the arms supply agreement between Germany and Turkey.

HINDU PAPER TO REAPPEAR

Indians in Hongkong Anxiously Await First Issue

Domei

HONGKONG, June 13.—A Hindu newspaper printed in Hindustani which was banned by the British prior to the fall of Hongkong, will be published again, it was learned today.

The Indians were overjoyed when it was announced that the Hongkong Branch of the Indian Independence League will start issuing the weekly paper, "Inqilab," within a few days.

New U.S. Aid Accord

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—Reports received here from Washington today revealed that the second U.S.-Soviet Lease-lend agreement was signed between United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov Thursday in Washington. The new agreement in principle is the same as one concluded between the United States and the Chungking regime on June 2, under the terms of which the United States is to supply goods to the Soviet Union in accordance with the Lease-Lend Act of 1941.

U.S. Air Chief Tinker Believed to Have Died In Crash Off Midway

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—The United States War Department has announced that Brigadier General Clarence L. Tinker, Commander of the United States Army Air Corps in Hawaii has been missing since the battle off Midway, a Washington dispatch received here reported today. It is believed, that Brigadier General Tinker was killed when a battle plane, in which he took part in the battle, was shot down by the Japanese Air Forces, the report added.

GERMANS ADVANCING IN SEBASTOPOL AREA

Reich Units Succeed in Further Penetration After Fierce Fighting

GAINS SEEN SIGNIFICANT

Fuel Dumps and Ammunition Depots Are Blasted in Harbor Regions

Domei

BERLIN, June 12.—German troops in embittered fighting succeeded on June 11 in penetrating deeper into the fortified area near Sebastopol, it was learned from the German High Command today.

The German successes are valued all the more as the enemy has made excellent use of caves and gorges in building up field and artillery emplacements and only direct hits can destroy these emplacements, the High Command said.

Key Targets Blown up

In the harbor district of Sebastopol, fuel dumps and ammunition depots went up in flames.

In the air, German pursuit planes downed four Soviet planes, according to reports available thus far, it was said. Also supply roads and railway lines east of Kharkov were repeatedly raided and German bombers, the High Command said, destroyed motor vehicles and rolling stock.

In another dog fight, German chasers downed 20 enemy planes in the southern sector of the Eastern Front. Three German planes failed to return after this operation.

Earlier today the High Command announced that German bombers on Thursday night attacked British airdromes east of Fuka on the North African coast. Despite heavy fire from British heavy and light AA batteries supported by numerous searchlights, the German planes dropped their bombs on assigned targets and hit planes on the airfield, it was said. In addition, a fuel dump was set ablaze.

Terrific Battles Raging

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—Terrific battles are now raging in the vicinity of Leningrad, Kharkov, the Crimean Peninsula, and Sebastopol, according to information received here.

The battle of Sebastopol, key naval base of the Soviet Union in the Black Sea, is especially reportedly the fiercest ever recorded in the war annals of the world.

A recent announcement of the Red forces merely stated that the Soviets under the command of Marshal Simeon Timoshenko are now desperately defending a position in the Kharkov sector.

According to a communique of the German High Command, the German offensive in the eastern Kharkov sector is assuming increasingly important proportions, while information emanating from British sources condemned the German communique when it stated the German Panzer divisions and infantry have made some advance in this area.

Attacks and counter-attacks are reportedly being made in the Volkov sector, about 150 kilometers southeast of Leningrad. A German communique said on June 11 that time and again the German forces repulsed the Soviet counter-attacks.

Bir Hacheim Occupied

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 12.—With the fall of Bir Hacheim, the occupation of which by Colonel-General Erwin Rommel's forces was reported in yesterday's official communique, and, in the course of which, over 2,000 prisoners were taken, a strong British military base of concentration has fallen, declared competent military authorities in the Reich capital. This cistern, situated southeast of Tobruk at the junction of several desert tracks, has been most strongly fortified.

Its important position has been characterized by the construction of barracks, fuel and provision dumps, roads as well as camouflaged fortifications. An order had been issued by the British High Command that Bir Hacheim had to be held by all means. This place actually constitutes a key position for a thrust to the East in the direction of Bir el Gobi, and to the North near the

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GANDHI'S MOVEMENT MAKES BIG HEADWAY; BRITAIN IS WORRIED

Anti-British Feeling Led by Indian Patriot Assumes Serious Proportions

NEHRU SUPPORTS LEADER

Indicates Collaboration for Taking Stronger Measure—Favors Withdrawing Allied Troops

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—The anti-British movement staged by Mahatma Gandhi, great Indian patriot, is assuming serious proportions, and alarmed at the situation, the British authorities have been propagating that Gandhi and Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru, ex-president of the Indian National Congress, are pitted against each other.

Returning to New Delhi after meeting the Mahatma, according to a dispatch received here from London, Mr. Nehru is reported to have told a correspondent of the Daily Herald today that he supports unconditionally Mr. Gandhi's strong request submitted to the British Government.

As a result, it has transpired that the two party leaders are no more set up in opposition. They are cooperating with each other and the anti-British movement is expected to see a fresh development under the leadership of Messrs. Gandhi and Nehru.

It is likely that the present visit of the Duke of Gloucester has excited the Indians, judging from the fact Mr. Nehru's announcement was made at such a juncture. Accordingly, the British authorities are in consternation.

The gist of Mr. Nehru's announcement is as follows:

"I unconditionally support Mr. Gandhi's assertion that Great Britain should withdraw from India. Accompanied by Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Indian National Congress, I went to Wardha to meet the Mahatma and conferred with him as to the measures to be taken in connection with the complete independence of India."

King's Message to India

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—King George VI, of Great Britain, recently sent to the Indian people a royal message, which the Duke of Gloucester, now in India today, broadcast from New Delhi, according to a Reuter's dispatch from New Delhi.

It is generally considered that the royal message reflects the anxiety of Britain to win the public sentiment in India before the British prestige in India falls on the ground.

Salient features of the royal message are as follows:

"It is our sincere desire to visit India when world peace is restored. We are sending through the Duke of Gloucester our message to the Indian lords and the people with respect and encouragement.

"At this time of emergency, if all efforts are made on our part, there will be no obstacle that cannot be removed from our way."

Indians Meeting in Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, June 13.—The working committee for the Indian Independence Movement is busily engaged in making preparations for a conference of the Indian independence leaders, which is scheduled to be held here next Monday.

Meanwhile, Raghavan, representative of the Indian residents in Malaya, Colonel Mohan Singh, representing the Indian Army, and D. S. Pande, delegate of the Religious Federation of India, at 10 a.m. on Thursday visited the Foreign Ministry of Thailand and informed the latter of the plans for the meeting.

JAVANESE SOON TO GET JAPANESE TEXT BOOKS

Step Taken to Propagate Nipponese Language—Explanations Given in Malay

Domei

BATAVIA, June 13.—Elementary Japanese school books for the purpose of spreading the Japanese language throughout Java have been printed under the direction of the Japanese Military Administration authorities and will be distributed shortly to the Japanese language schools for the inhabitants in the island.

The books have been modeled after the school text books in Japan and are printed in Japanese "katakana" letters with explanations in Malay. A second edition will be issued shortly.

Meanwhile, four Japanese language schools for the inhabitants, including a girls' school with a combined student body of 1,200 students, as well as 250 lecture halls were opened on June 5 in Batavia.

Americans Antagonistic to Rubber Saving; Roosevelt Outlines Reclamation Campaign

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—Criticizing the lack of public cooperation in the rubber saving drive, President Roosevelt today, at a press interview, said that the national rubber reclamation campaign would commence from June 15 and would continue for a duration of two weeks in order to cope with the severe rubber shortage caused by the importation difficulties experienced recently, a Washington dispatch revealed.

According to the same dispatch, the gist of the president's comments were as follows:

1. All houses, offices, and factories were requested to send in to the authorities, within two weeks as from June 15 to June 30th, any rubber idly laid aside. The rubber sent in would be used for war materials.

2. It was agreed, after negotiations with petroleum men, that 400,000 gasoline stations throughout the country would serve as places of reclamation.

3. It was pointed out that should the present campaign succeed, the rubber sent in would not only fill the requirements of the war, but would also do much for civil supplies.

4. It was the sincere desire of the authorities that all those, who were not as yet, inconvenienced by gasoline rationing, would cooperate with them and save rubber by reducing the use of automobiles and their motoring speeds.

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES CHILEANS

Expresses Firm Conviction Republic Stands Against United States

Addressing on Saturday the group of six Chilean newspapermen, who have been visiting here since August of last year, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo praised the attitude of the Republic of Chile toward the War of Greater East Asia.

The Minister expressed firm conviction that the very fact of the South American Republic adhering strictly to its policy of neutrality in the war, thereby maintaining its proud position as a friendly country in South America stands in the way of the United States, which is working to involve the Republic in the conflict.

The occasion of the Foreign Minister's comment on the policy of Chile which has managed to remain on close terms with Japan in the face of mounting pressure from America to move away from Japan was the visit paid on him at his official residence at 3 p.m. by the journalists from the friendly South American country before their departure for home.

The Foreign Minister's comment came in answer to a question from one of the journalistic group, who asked for the Minister's views on the attitude of Chile toward the war.

Minister Togo's remarks were to the following effect:

Lauds Chile's Action

"By applying economic pressure against Chile and by threatening Chile, taking advantage of its economic relations with countries bordering it, the United States is endeavoring to induce the Chilean Government to introduce a change in its foreign policy. In the face of all this, your country is maintaining its attitude of neutrality, thereby continuing in its proud posi-

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BOARD OF ADVISERS CHOSEN FOR I.R.A.P.A.

Finishing Touches Put to High Council Through Naming Of 111 Counsellors

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association Saturday organized a board of advisers consisting of seven noted persons, a council of 111 counsellors and a board of three auditors, thereby putting the finishing touches to the structure of the Association. The matter was decided at a meeting of the Association's permanent directors. The utmost importance is attached to the board of advisers, as it will give the highest advice on serious affairs concerning the functioning of the Association.

The selection of seven advisers was done after great scrutiny. The men selected represent various public circles, political, industrial, Army and Navy and others. Chuji Machida and Chikuhei Nakajima, were presidents of the Minseito and the reformed Seiyukai factions, both now defunct, General Baron Narimoto Oi is senior of the retired Army officers and Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo is senior of the retired Navy officers, Masatsune Ogura and Hachisaburo Hirao represent the financial and industrial domains.

Auditors are Ryusaku Endo, Member of the House of Peers, Giichi Masuda, M.P., Teruo Akashi, President of the Dai-ichi Bank.

Counsellors include Teruo Akashi, Kiyoshi Akita, M.P. (Formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives), Ryozo Asano (president of the Asano Portland Cement Company), Hachiro Arita, (former Foreign Minister), Count Yoriyasu Arima, Seijun Ando, M.P., Baron Iwakusu Ida, Takashi Isaka (president of the Japan Economic Federation), Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, Sakusaburo Uchigasaki (Vice-Speaker, House of Representatives), Shinya Uchida, M.P. (former Minister of Railways), Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, M.P. (former Commerce and Industry Minister), Taketora

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, June 14, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

British Coal Mine Strike

CHUGAI—In spite of the frantic efforts of the Government officials as well as leaders of the Labor Union, the coal mine strike in Britain is spreading far and wide, and according to a foreign telegram, it has jumped to northern England where over 20,000 miners are said to have walked out.

Coal mining is one of the most vital industries in the economic structure of Britain under wartime conditions and the outbreak of the strike, in itself, vividly symbolizes the plight of the Churchill Cabinet. At the same time, it exposes the weakness in the political and economic structure of the country.

Though the issue, reportedly, might be settled through a measure of the Government to shoulder the deficit between wages demanded by the mine workers and the amount the mining companies are willing to pay, it is far from possible to alleviate the acute shortage of labor power and the resulting coal famine which are the fundamental causes of the sabotage operations.

The dearth in manpower is said to be equally serious in all British industries so that the Government is attempting to adjust the condition by effecting re-arrangements in the so-called non-urgent enterprises and by mobilizing women and juvenile labor power.

To add to such a plight of the Government, Walter Green, chairman of the recently held national meeting of the Labor Party, declared that though he will support the Churchill Cabinet in prosecuting the current war, he will contrive every means to fight the Government insofar as the internal labor problem is concerned.

The steps to be taken by the working classes in England in the future and the eventual outcome are indeed worth watching.

Duty of Election

MIYAKO—In connection with the reform of the Election Law, there naturally arises the question as to which method of election should be adopted,—general, family, or limitation elections. Upon probing and examining the separate plan for these different methods of election, each of these has its own merits and demerits. Hence, inasmuch as the general election has already been decided to be put into practice, there is no need of substituting it with other methods of election.

It is true that election is not a right but is a duty. Of course, it is necessary to impose this duty on the majority of the nationals so as to enable them to realize the importance of election. In the future, we can hardly believe that all the nationals would choose to shirk their responsibility of discharging this very duty. So long as it remains to be their duty, it should be imposed on all the nationals of Japan.

Tokyo Metropolitan System

MIYAKO—There is at present a plan for establishing the projected Tokyo Metropolitan System, but the question which arises in connection with this plan is what should be done with the district to be placed under its supervision. Together with this, there is also the question who should elect the chief of the metropolis, the Government or the populace. There may possibly be some differences of opinion among the people regarding the district to be included in the metropolis but, after all, they should have to discard their individual demands and ap-

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NEW PACTS CONTAIN NOTHING CONCRETE, NEWSPAPERS STATE

Many of Stalin's Claims Run Counter to Spirit of Atlantic Charter

RUSSIA WORRIES BRITAIN

No Effect on War Situation And Only Harm for Allies Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—The newly concluded agreement between Britain and the Soviet Union was first negotiated five months ago when the British Foreign Secretary, Major Anthony Eden, visited Moscow and conferred with Premier Joseph Stalin concerning the so-called post-war problem in Europe, according to reliable information received here.

Since then, it is said, Britain tackled various difficulties arising from the delicate circumstances surrounding her up to March 16 when negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement took definite shape.

Premier Stalin claimed, it is reported, that the Soviet Union should have the same frontier as she had before the German-Soviet War broke out.

Stalin's Claims Contradictory

His claim apparently ran counter to the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. Therefore, it is easily imagined that President Roosevelt would not agree with it.

Stalin is said to have claimed that Soviet Russia should have her frontier east of Poland, Bessarabia and Bukovina, on the ground that they were old Soviet rights. However, this is contradictory to the first clause of the Atlantic Charter in which non-territorial expansion is stipulated.

Nonetheless, Article V of the new agreement stipulates, "both signatories promise to cooperate fully and closely for the security of their interests, and both signatories will observe fully the principle of non-interference in the interior administration of other powers, and they will take into consideration the interests of the Allies.

Full of Abstract Passages

The fact that the agreement is full of abstract passages eloquently speaks of British worries. British troubles over this problem were characterized clearly by the visit of the Polish Prime Minister, General Felicjan Slawoj-Skeladkowski, to Washington last February, explaining his strong opposition to anything which runs counter to the spirit of the Atlantic Charter and which threatens the independence of minorities.

It is noteworthy that Foreign Secretary Eden received the Polish Foreign Minister and the Turkish Ambassador in London prior to the signatory and apparently forced them to agree to the agreement, the report concludes.

Italian Press Criticizes

Domei

ROME, June 12.—Commenting on the conclusion of the Anglo Soviet and American Soviet agreements, the Italian press unanimously declared that they will never make any serious repercussions on the development of the current war.

The Giornale d'Italia and Tribuna-Idea Nazionale declared:

"The conclusion of the new agreement between Britain and the Soviet Union, and the United States and the Soviet Union will not go a long way in achieving any military results. For the current war has assumed the proportion of world-wide warfare, and nothing will turn the war in the Allies' favor.

Bearing on Domestic Problems

"The new treaties, instead of having any effect on the war situation, will have bearing on the domestic problems of the United States and Britain. Probably, the treaties will create wide repercussions in the United States and Britain, as these agreements, will facilitate the collapse of social and spiritual structure in these countries."

The Avvenire d'Italia asserted:

"By signing the new treaties, Britain and the United States committed a serious error. It is apparent that Premier Joseph Stalin will in the future show an attitude of saviour to Britain and the United States. It is also very likely that the Soviet Premier will make excessive demands upon the two countries."

Germans Are Unimpressed

Domei

BERLIN, June 13.—Despite the attention of the neutral circles centering around the current visit of Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, to the United States, the German sources here are looking lightly on the incident, while the vernaculars are of the opinion that such a paper plan cannot pos-

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LOSS OF KEY POINTS IN ALEUTIANS CAUSES RIFT IN U.S. ARMY, NAVY; WAR OFFICIALS SAID INDIGNANT

State of Confusion Caused by Report Belittling Occupation

PEOPLE ARE UNEASY

Unexpected Repercussion Follows Announcement Regarding Japanese Feat

Centering around the confirmation regarding the Japanese occupation of some of the key points in the Aleutian Islands, a friction has been created between the American War and Navy departments, a special dispatch to the Yomiuri from its correspondent in Buenos Aires declares.

In admitting the loss of some of the key points in the Aleutians, the Navy Department added an explanatory note belittling the incident, but a great repercussion, nevertheless, has been caused among the American residents along the western coast for two reasons, namely, that the American mainland has been invaded for the first time by Asiatics and that the occupation has removed the possibility of launching offensive operations against Japan from this northern route.

Indignant over the state of confusion caused by the announcement of the Navy Department, the Army officials, through a radio broadcast, disclosed that the War Department has no statement to make in connection with the new situation in the north, thus indirectly refuting the communique of the Navy Department.

Excited over the step taken by the Army circles, and over an unexpected anxiety among the public in general, the Navy Department has made public on June 12 the "war results" of the Battle of the Coral Sea in order to improve the situation.

After announcing the "great achievement" of the American fleet, the Navy Department officially admitted the loss of one aircraft carrier, one destroyer and a tanker.

In March this year, the correspondent said, the Navy Department made it known that all damages which are not considered negligible to the American Navy will be announced within 48 hours from the time of battle.

If the American loss in the Coral Sea was really insignificant as claimed in the announcement, then they had no reason in the world to wait until June 12. The whole thing is, the correspondent said, the Navy Department issued this communique in order to curb internal confusion and simultaneously, to soothe the Army officials, but the measure thus taken, on the contrary, has served to fan the mounting criticism among the American people.

U.S. Flyers Praise Japanese

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, June 13.—Two American flight officers who, on a Boeing B-17 type, on June 4, following an air combat, were shot down and made captives by Japanese ground forces, yesterday highly lauded the strength of Japanese fighter planes at a certain base.

Paying high tribute to Japanese fighter planes the American officers said, "We were at a base 600 kilometers southwest of Calcutta. Receiving orders to bomb a certain Japanese base on June 4, we left the base at 8:00 a.m. and flying over the Indian Ocean, made our way to the designated base along the Irrawaddy River.

"When we were about to commence bombing we were intercepted by Japanese fighter planes, being made a target of concentrated fire. We rigorously responded to the Japanese attack with our machine-guns.

"Unable to withstand the Japanese attack we tried to escape but in attempting to do so, we made a circular flight several times, only to find that we had been completely encircled by the Japanese planes.

"Meanwhile, the engine of our planes was hit by two bullets and began to spit smoke. We accordingly tried to return to the base, but the engine was again hit by bullets. Finding we could not continue our flight any more, we bailed out in our parachutes. After landing on the ground we were made captives by Japanese land forces, and were brought here yesterday."

Chang Reports Return

Domei

HSINKING, June 13.—Premier Chang Ching-hui who returned here yesterday from Nanking, proceeded to the Manchoukuo Imperial Palace today and reported to the Throne the completion of his mission to the National Government of China.

P.I. Plan Experiment Making Flour 'Ersatz' From Cassava Bulbs

Domei

MANILA, June 13.—In an attempt to overcome the shortage of wheat flour prevailing in the Philippines, the Agriculture and Live-Stock Bureau of the Administrative Department of the Philippine Government is making experiments to discover a substitute for wheat flour from cassava bulbs. Cassava is widely cultivated in the islands. The flour made from cassava is used as food in the Filipino farming households by mixing it with wheat. It is expected that the dearth of wheat flour in the Philippines will be greatly relieved if cassava flour can be milled on a large-scale.

WASHINGTON ADMITS LEXINGTON SINKING

Makes Belated Report of Loss Of Carrier and Other Craft In Coral Sea Battle

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—In the first detailed report on the Battle of the Coral Sea which was waged in the early part of May, the United States Navy today admitted the sinking of its 33,000-ton aircraft carrier, Lexington; the 1,570-destroyer, Simms, and the 16,300-ton oil tanker, Neosho, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

The communique of the United States Navy Department read in effect as follows:

"The United States fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, under cover of a strong air force from Australian bases, encountered the main force of the Japanese Fleet on May 6 in the Coral Sea and exchanged fire.

"The sea battle extended over to the following day, May 7. The United States' aircraft carrier, Lexington, was made the target of fierce Japanese fire, and was sunk owing to an internal explosion soon after it received a direct torpedo hit and suffered damage from a torpedo explosion, which took place close by the aircraft carrier.

"The members of its crew fought the fire for five hours, but were compelled to abandon the ship after rescuing a majority of the crew.

"Owing to the sinkng of the Lexington, the United States' fleet suffered a serious loss.

"This naval battle continued for more than 48 hours, and on May 7, the Japanese Air Force spotted the American oil tanker, Neosho, and concentrated bombings on the vessel. It was finally sunk together with the destroyer, Simms, convoying the tanker. However, the majority of the crew members was saved."

Tokyo Comments on Defeats

"Commenting upon the admission made by the United States Navy Department on June 12 of the loss of the aircraft carrier, Lexington, the destroyer, Simms and the oil tanker, Neosho, in the Battle of the Coral Sea, which was fought on May 6 and 7, authoritative sources here stated that faced with Japan's straight-forward announcements on the results of all battles, the United States has at last been compelled to make public its carefully concealed skeleton of its defeat in the Battle of the Coral Sea," reports Domei.

"Thanks to the bravery and heroism of the Japanese officers and men, the Imperial Japanese Navy has already crushed the main force of the Anglo-American combined fleet with the result that the Japanese attacks against the Anglo-American naval power are now rapidly gaining in tempo," the same sources stated. "This is the result of the increasing odds against the Anglo-American camp due to the continued victories of Japan since the Hawaiian debacle.

"The Imperial Japanese Headquarters announcements on war results are always released after careful and precise investigations and confirmations. Even in cases where the Imperial Headquarters are sure of fairly large war results, they are not announced until fully confirmed, and for this reason the Japanese Headquarters announcements have won world-wide confidence.

"Owing to this immutable policy of the Imperial Japanese Headquarters, not only the neutral countries but also the American people have failed to attach any credence in the concocted propaganda let loose by the United States on the results of the Japanese operations in the Eastern Pacific.

"In fact, they always wait for the Imperial Japanese Headquarters announcements to learn the truth.

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AMERICA NO MATCH, STATES WAINWRIGHT

Captive Lieutenant-General Stresses Superiority of Nippon Forces

PRAISES STAUNCH SPIRIT

Acknowledges Grave Error of U.S. in Underestimating Japan's Power

Domei

MANILA, June 12.—Recalling five months of bitter struggle against the Japanese Forces, Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainwright, the vanquished American general, who was in command of the Corregidor fortifications, admitted that the Americans were absolutely no match for the Japanese Units. He made this statement in an interview at a concentration camp recently.

Members of the Japanese Forces are well-trained and superior in fighting ability, Wainwright declared, adding moreover, that they are imbibed with a staunch and indomitable spirit built up by the highest-degree of military education.

General Extols Gallantry

They are extremely brave and gallant, he continued, and no matter what superior arms we brought into play, it was far from possible to check the spiritual attack of the Japanese Forces. The Japanese were very accurate with their aim, but the Americans, insofar as this point is concerned, were equally accurate, and furthermore, were provided with ample ammunition. Nevertheless they were defeated at every turn.

Continuing, the vanquished general declared that the Japanese officers and men fought effectively at the front with minimum equipment, which, he pointed out, the American-Filipino forces could never do.

Acknowledges Marksmanship

The artillery as well as the aeronautical technique of the Japanese were indeed excellent, the American general said, and their deadly accuracy was proved beyond doubt at Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor.

In other words, Lieutenant-General Wainwright stated, the Japanese Forces are so efficiently trained that as long as they are supplied with ample ammunition, no army in the world can defeat them.

"I do not know how long this war is going to last," the Lieutenant-General said, "but one thing is certain—the United States Forces are absolutely no match for the Japanese Units. It was a grave mistake for the Americans to have created a state of war without realizing the real strength of the Japanese Forces."

Board of Advisers Chosen for I.R.A.P.A.

(Continued From Page 1)

Ogata (Editor-in-Chief of the Asahi Shimbun), Kiroku Oguchi, M.P., Jotaro Kawakami, M.P., Koku Kawasaki, M.P., Baron Nagatoshi Kuroda, Matajiro Koizumi, M.P. (former Communications Minister), Shoju Koyama, M.P. (former Speaker of Lower House), Yukio Sakurauchi, M.P. (former Commerce and Industry Minister), Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, Toshio Shimada, M.P., Prince Tadashige Shimazu, Member of the House of Peers, Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura (former Vice-President of the Asahi Shimbun), Matsutaro Shoriki, president of Yomiuri Shimbun, Rear-Admiral Tanetsugu Sosa retired, (noted naval commentator), Shingoro Takaishi, chairman of the board of directors of the Nichi Nichi Shimbun, Iichiro Tokutomi (noted publicist), Seigo Nakano, Tokushichi Nomura, adviser to the Nomura Securities Company, Ichiro Hatoyama, M.P., Ginjiro Fujihara (industrial leader, former Commerce and Industry Minister), Inosuke Furuno, president of Domei Tsushin Sha, Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, Zenjiro Horikiri (former Mayor of Tokyo), Giichi Masuda, M.P., Kojiro Matsukata, Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan.

MONOPOLY SYSTEM TO BE SET UP IN MALAYA

Regulated distribution of such daily necessities as salt, matches and cigarettes at readjusted prices will be enjoyed by the population of Malaya as the Japanese Military Administration is going to introduce a monopoly system for those commodities, Domei reported from Shonan City on Thursday, June 11.

Immediately following the Japanese occupation of Shonan, the military authorities adopted the monopoly system with regard to the local brand of Malayan wine and achieved very favorable results, the report says. Now, all necessary preparations have been completed for the placing of salt, matches, and cigarettes on the same system beginning July 1, as the monopoly division of the military administration has already designated the traders who are to deal in those commodities in the future.

While the abnormal upward trend of prices registered in Malaya for salt, matches, and cigarettes following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has been checked through the introduction of fixed monopoly prices, it is also expected that the monopoly will on the other hand yield considerable revenues, the report concludes.

Japanese Army Chiefs Meet

General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, left, arrived at Shonanto on his inspection trip of the occupied areas. Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in Malaya, center, is seen greeting him at the airport.

New Pacts Contain Nothing Concrete, Newspapers State

(Continued From Page 1)

sibly turn the adds in favor of the Soviet Union.

Competent officials of the German Foreign Office stated on Friday that though the results of the Anglo-Soviet and Soviet-American parleys have been clarified in a joint communique, the term "emergency treaty" itself is self-explanatory of the pitiful plight in which the Soviet Union is placed today.

Not One New Development

The strict secrecy maintained for the past 20 days was none other than to place priority on propaganda, these circles said, but when the contents were actually revealed, there was not one development which can be considered new.

The mutual assistance pact and an oath against conclusion of a separate peace agreed upon in the Anglo-Soviet Treaty, the German circles continued, are nothing new for a similar agreement was signed between Sir Stafford Cripps and Foreign Minister Molotov last year.

The only noticeable points are those referring to non-expansion of territory, and non-intervention in the internal affairs of European countries after the war. But, the same circles stressed, whether or not the Soviet Union will abide by such stipulations can be well imagined from the country's past behavior.

Soviets Are Untrustworthy

Continuing, the competent officials of the German Foreign Office said, that the actions of the Soviet Union following the non-aggression pact concluded with Germany and the territorial ambitions in Turkey, the Balkan States, etc. manifested by Mr. Molotov when he visited Berlin is a plain endorsement that Soviet officials will not be bound by their promises.

Even if the Soviet Union did not occupy the territory itself, these circles stated, it is plain as day that the country will achieve its object by securing military bases by legal means or by stationing members of the G.P.U. in European countries.

Concluding, the German circles said that the European countries are putting up a consolidated front against the Red menace, and such a paper plan can not interfere with the attainment of ultimate victory by the Axis Powers.

Germans Advancing In Sebastopol Area

(Continued From Page 1)

coast. Thus, the British determination to offer strongest resistance can be fully understood and the collapse of this fortress, now in German hands, may have even more far-flung consequences than "a Bir Hacheim" in British hands. This is also revealed by the course which the operations have so far taken.

Bir Hacheim is not only of great importance for an aggressor as a base of reserves, but is also a point of that triangle of roads which is formed by the above-mentioned places.

Nazis Strong in Sebastopol Area

It was furthermore stated that in the fighting around Sebastopol the situation is firmly in German hands. The structures in the Sebastopol arena are such that they may be described as the "deterioration of the fortified zone." The strong non-stop raids, launched by the Luftwaffe, are of special importance to the German operations. These rolling attacks against the deeply echeloned formations of the enemy are not only the preparations for a military success but are already the object of psychological concern by the enemy. If it should be true that the Soviet enemy is already arranging "suicide squads" then the defenders' situation is sufficiently outlined by this fact.

Thai Embassy Moved

The Chancellery of the Thai Embassy was removed from No. 52, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, to No. 861/1, Komaba-machi, Meguro-ku, on Saturday. The telephone number is Shibuya (46) 2522.

Self-Gain No Longer Thailand's Public Creed, Wife of Ambassador Declares on Arrival

Assuring the Japanese public that all Thailanders are firmly united in upholding the principles of Asia's restoration and that self-interest is now an unpopular creed, Madame Nai Direk Chayanama, wife of the Thai Ambassador to Japan, gave an interesting account of present-day conditions in her country to a Nichi Nichi reporter who interviewed her at the Embassy immediately following her arrival in Tokyo on Thursday.

"A great many changes have taken place in Thailand," she remarked, "since the spreading of the war to our country. Both men and women have given up the wrong conception of working for their own interest purely out of greed for money and all the Thai people are united into one working body in order to render the highest service to their country. Madame Pibul, wife of Premier Pibul, is the leader among the women who are making comfort kits for the soldiers or working at the Army Hospitals. Mrs. Pibul is planning to organize a large women's movement kindred to that of Japan.

"The Women's Association, of which Madame Pibul is chairman, is working among the poor people, giving financial support to the families of many children who are to be educated for leadership in the next generation. The women in Thailand previously had no other interest than that of their homes, husbands, and children. Today, however, they are beginning to participate in social affairs.

"While in Thailand, I heard much about the Japanese women being domestic, gentle and kind. On my trip I met many Japanese women whose kindness and consideration have confirmed my previous conception. I also hold sincere respect for the Japanese men whose love of their nation is greater than their love of any other worldly interest.

"I am very happy to have come to such a beautiful country as Japan. It must be wonderful when the cherry-trees are in full bloom. I am going to take lessons in flower-arrangement and tea ceremony. During my sojourn here, I also wish to meet many Japanese women who are working for the promotion of Japanese culture, so that I shall be able to understand true womanhood in Japan."

YOUNG BRIDES HEAD FOR MANCHOU AND NEW LIFE

Maidens En Route to Continent Arrive at Uyeno Station

With cherished hopes of building a home and settling down to a new life amidst new adventure on the continent, 54 young prospective brides of Japanese colonists in Manchoukuo between the ages of 17 and 21 will arrive at Uyeno Station Sunday morning en route to Manchoukuo from various districts of Niigata and northeastern Japan.

Flushed with youthful vigor, the selectees from Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate prefectures will arrive in Tokyo at 6:07 a.m. today preceding the young brides from Akita, Yamagata and Niigata prefectures.

After paying their respects in front of the Imperial Palace, and offering their prayers at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines, they are scheduled to stay overnight at the Nihon Seinen Hotel.

They are scheduled to leave Tokyo Monday at 9:00 p.m. for Manchoukuo via Tsuruga. These healthy maidens from the rural districts of northern Japan are to receive their training at the women Colonists' Training Institute, under the supervision of the Pin Chiang Provincial Government, before joining their partners to make a living on the plains of Manchoukuo.

Foreign Minister Praises Chileans

(Continued From Page 1)

tion as a friendly country of South America.

"I have a firm conviction that the determined manner in which Chile will maintain this attitude of neutrality will have the effect of nipping in the bud all American plots against Japan and Chile.

"In the light of the existing circumstances of America at home and abroad, it would be extremely difficult for that country to fulfil its promises of effective economic or military aid to the South American countries.

"We can only expect that the difficulties of the United States in aiding these countries will, instead of diminishing, increase as days go by.

"I think I may expect that the statesmen of the Republic of Chile will give thought to the points I have mentioned and that they will continue taking pains not to have their country involved in this war, which was provoked by America because it suited its convenience and which cannot affect in the least Chile's sovereignty and independence."

FREIGHT TRAIN RUNS THRU NEW BORE FOR FIRST TIME

Will Save Six Precious Hours in Bringing Freight To Tokyo

Domei

MOJI, June 13.—Train No. 1564 plunged into the undersea tunnel between Moji and Shimonoseki this morning on a trial run as the first freight train eliminating the bottleneck in the Shimonoseki Straits. The new tunnel will cut six precious hours in bringing perishables from Nagasaki and points in southern Kyushu to the tables of Tokyo.

Laden with vegetables from Kagoshima and fish from Nagasaki destined for the Tokyo market, coke for blast furnaces, iron bars from the steel foundry at Yawata, and shipments of coal—all special products from Kyushu, the electric train left the Moji yards at 8:05 on its epoch-making run.

Arriving on schedule at the dispatch yard on Honshu, cars were unhooked to be diverted to various points northward and Kyushu products are scheduled to be on the dining tables of Tokyo citizens by Monday.

At 10:19 a.m. a down line train left the Shimonoseki end carrying many railway officials with them.

The successful completion of these initial runs have reduced considerably the mountain of goods piled up on both sides of the Shimonoseki Straits due to cessation of marine traffic caused by inclement weather.

Transportation between Kyushu and Japan Proper is expected to be facilitated greatly. During the balance of this month railway officials on both the Shimonoseki and Moji ends will engage in training operators and making trial runs.

Official operation of freight service through the Kanmon tunnel will begin on July 1, but land and water transportation will be maintained across the Straits until July 10 when a vigorous prosecution of railroad operation via the undersea tunnel is expected.

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INTERNEE DISCLOSES INHUMAN DUTCH ACT

German Sailor in D.E.I. Deserted by Captain in Sinking Boat Sunk by Japanese Plane

Except in peace time the Netherlanders do not believe in humanity, declared a Dutch East Indies Government official himself, according to a German sailor who saved himself from a sinking ship which was about to take him to British India from Sumatra as an internee, reports an Asahi Batavia special dispatch dated Friday.

The German sailor whose ship chanced to be at anchor in the Dutch East Indies was arrested along with other German nationals on May 10 of the year before last when the German Forces marched into the Netherlands. He had to live a life of an internee for more than one year and a half until he was rescued by the Imperial Forces.

The following is his description of the Dutch inhumanity disclosed in the maltreatment of internees:

"All the German residents in the Netherlands East Indies were arrested by the Dutch police almost simultaneous with the spread of the news of the German invasion into the Netherlands on May 10 of the year before last. It seemed to me that the Netherlanders became frenzied already at that time, as shown in the fact that the police who came to the ship to arrest me snatched and threw my gold watch and ring into the sea.

No Food, Water Given

"Then some 500 German nationals in Surabaya were handcuffed and taken to the internment camp at Naui. For two days from the time of our arrest and to our arrival at the camp, not a single slice of bread nor a drop of water was given us by the Dutch East Indies officials who escorted us.

"The Dutch maltreatment continued also in the camp. We were given no mosquito-net and cushion to sleep on and the Dutch watched us with machine-guns.

"After three months there, we were moved to the penitentiary in the northern tip of Sumatra. There we were allowed to work for the sake of physical exercise but during the time when we were outside guards armed with guns kept a strict watch over us. An aged German was shot by one of the guards for the simple reason that he left his position.

"After the uncomfortable internment life which lasted for more than a year and a half, we were moved again to another penitentiary, from there we were taken to a northern port on January 16 to be transferred to British India.

"Most of the 2,500 German nationals taken there from various parts of the Dutch East Indies were sent to British India by three ships. We were the fourth group to be taken to an unknown destination. We don't know what has become of the Germans taken ahead of us.

Japanese Maltreated

"During our stay in the port town, we came across some 200 Japanese residents most of whom were women and children. Among them was the manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank branch somewhere in the East Indies. According to him, when the Japanese protested against the unwholesome meals given by the Dutch, the guard replied, 'Too good for the Asiatics.'

"The Japanese were taken somewhere, all handcuffed. One of the three vessels, of some 5,000 tons, returned to take us. With us aboard, the ship left the port on January 18 and sailed into the combat zone. Prior to the departure, we requested the Dutch officials to inform the Japanese authorities of the departure of the ship with the Germans aboard. However, the Dutch did not pay any consideration to our request saying: 'There exist no humanity at this juncture,' which I remember well even now.

"The ship was, as it were, a slave-ship, put up with wire entanglements to prevent us from fleeing. The vessel which sailed from the port at 6 a.m. on January 18 was caught by a Japanese plane two days after, which dropped a bomb to stop the ship. The captain tried to flee, while we, Germans, gave signals to the plane, which seemed to recognize our signals and ceased attacking it any more.

"However, the ship began to sink due to the explosion of a bomb which fell alongside. It was at that time that the Dutch inhumanity was disclosed 100 per cent. The captain of the ship did not give any instruction for our rescue. Instead, the captain together with other crew members left the sinking ship in a life-boat deserting us behind.

"One of us tried to embark the boat, but he was shot down into the sea by a Dutch sailor with a pistol.

"Aboard the vessel were some 600 Germans, but we don't know the fate of them except 67 who managed to reach an isle southwest of Sumatra in one of life-boats. There we were again arrested by the Dutch policemen on the island. But thank God, we were finally rescued on April 11 when the Japanese Forces landed on the isle."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

prove the plan formulated by the Home Ministry.

As regards the problem that have to do with the appointment of the chief of the metropolis, no doubt the citizens of Tokyo are much concerned about it for it would affect their prestige should anyone who is not welcomed by them be given the post. Of course, the one to be given this post should not necessarily be a Government official.

After all, it is the eager desire of all the citizens of Tokyo that a person, who is possessed of more ability than a Government official as well as one who is able to command the respect of the 8,000,000 inhabitants of Tokyo and moreover, who can match a prime minister in reputation and prestige, be appointed to the post.

Kuriyama Flies to Saigon

Domei

HANOI, June 13.—Minister Shigeru Kuriyama of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Hanoi left here today by air for Saigon to confer with the authorities of the Government-General of French Indo-China now in Dalat, a summer resort, 200 kilometers northeast of Saigon.

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REICH PAPER COMMENTS ALLIED PROPAGANDA SILLY

Promise Given to Britons on Social Reforms and Removing Class Conflicts

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 9.—"No British statesman seems to be able to make a speech without promising the British people social reforms and a future in which there will be no more class conflicts, poverty and distress," writes the Berliner Boersenzeitung commenting upon home propaganda in Britain.

The paper refers in particular to the recent statement made by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, in Bristol to the effect that Britain had to fight against enemies during peacetimes, which were as dangerous as Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini; namely, poverty, illness, unemployment and slums.

Simultaneously, the paper points out that such speeches resemble each other in so far as they all couple the demand for hatred against Germany and Italy with an appeal to the British masses to increase the war efforts since this was the only way leading to the social paradise which is constantly promised to the British masses.

Moreover, it states that the entire British propaganda of the past months was on the same line and the fact that it was necessary to preach hatred to the British people proved that the British people did not know what it was really fighting for.

"All promises made by British politicians capable of dragging the British people into this war, are a result of nothing else but their pressure brought about by the present conditions. In reality, these promises are the first signs of a new scheme to pull up the British people," declares the paper.

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WRITER EMPHASIZES EDUCATION BY RADIO

Importance in Execution of Language Policy in Greater East Asia Outlined

The fundamental solution to the problem of how to carry through the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be found in unity and concord among the various races in this area. To achieve this unity and concord a positive language policy in which the radio will play an important role is necessary.

So writes Naoe Naganuma, member of the non-official staff of the National Language Section of the Education Ministry, in "Hosokenkyu Magazine." A translation of his article follows:

Thanks to the unprecedentedly fine war results achieved both on land and sea, as well as in the air, the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has now become a question of reality. Consequently, how to carry it through constitutes an urgent problem of the day. In this regard, I am of opinion that the fundamental solution of this problem can be found in the unity and concord among the various races in the regions designated as lying in the Co-Prosperity Sphere in question. Failure in achieving the reality of concord among them, resulting in their being pitted against one another, will greatly interfere with the proposed construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The question now arises as to how to materialize mutual existence and mutual prosperity. There are, of course, many measures to be taken for this purpose, both political and economic, as well as cultural. So far as the cultural end of the work is concerned, numerous are the ways in which to attain this end, covering the wide ranges of science, education, religion, etc. Among the rest, however, the way of racial concord through perfect understanding of each other's language is to be taken up as the most important.

Two Problems Arise

The acquisition of understanding of each other's language naturally presents two phases—one being how to learn the other's language and the other being how the other party should learn our language. Today, when matters relative to the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have come to be discussed with greater zeal and enthusiasm, greater stress is naturally laid on the necessity of diffusing the Japanese language all over the Co-Prosperity Sphere as the common vehicle of speech. I shall touch on this point later, but let me first of all consider our attitude in studying their local languages.

There are not a few points in the conception which the majority of our Japanese people have heretofore entertained toward foreign languages which require our careful reconsideration. One of them is our overestimation of the importance of certain western languages. It was only natural that our country, which had had to exert herself in assimilating western culture since the beginning of the Meiji Era should have attached much importance to the study of certain western languages as a means of achieving her objective, giving accordingly important posts to those who were conversant with these languages, but it cannot be denied that this attitude of regarding the western languages too highly had the effect to leaving the study of the native languages of the Oriental races rather in the cold. Consequently, our country had been considerably behind the times until quite recently in the study of, say, the Chinese language which she should have regarded with much greater importance. As regards the study of most of the vernaculars of other races, our people did nothing but follow the beaten track of western scholars.

Another point is our attitude toward foreign languages which is scrupulous to a fault. This in a way is attributable to a sense of fear of foreign languages. We are too conscientious in using a foreign language lest we should commit the slightest grammatical mistakes. This, of course, is by no means a bad practice. Especially for those who take up a foreign language as their subject of study it is no less proper than necessary that they should aim at absolute accuracy, not making light of even a word or a syllable. But there have been instances where overcarefulness led them to an erroneous idea of the real aim of studying the language, just like one who is prevented from seeing a forest by a tree standing closely before his eyes. In such cases, they are under the command of the foreign language as it were, instead of being master of it.

Grammatical Mistakes Noted

I have frequent occasions to meet western people, such as Germans, who speak English quite well, but when I carefully listen to them I find their speech with more or less grammatical mistakes in spite of the fluency with which they speak, and yet they can finish their business by means of English which they have at their disposal. It is, of course, essential to aim at as much accuracy as the home people as far as the attitude of study is concerned, but to treat it with too much nervousness is, in my opinion, rather unnecessary and inadvisable. Those who attend to the teaching of foreign languages should in the future make it their primary object to enable the students to put the foreign languages to practical and free use.

It is incumbent upon us to do our utmost to disseminate the Japanese language as a common language throughout Greater East Asia, but at the same time it is important to understand the native languages used by the various races in the regions. In order to have a correct knowledge of the real conditions of these races and become familiar with their manners and customs with the ultimate object of taking political and other measures most suited to them, we cannot afford to wait until the other parties become conversant with the Japanese language. We must take the initiative in learning their languages and become versed in their manners and customs, as well as their ideas.

The method adopted by missionaries of Europe and America in China and other territories in East Asia of first learning the tongue of the respective territories and then settling down to do their work, thus acquiring the trust and confidence of the native inhabitants, should, as is often and generally asserted, be made an example in this regard.

Originally, the Japanese people used to regard their being poor at foreign languages as one of their racial traits with a feeling akin to pride and, in extreme cases, they felt the mastery of foreign languages could only be achieved by dying peoples or peoples of nations ranking below third-class. Needless to say, this conception was entirely erroneous. These peoples make clever linguists not because they have a greater aptitude for foreign languages, but mainly because of the necessity by which they are led to learn them, together with interest they come to take in the course of learning. Nations ranking below third grade are generally small in their domains, and as the peoples have to come in frequent contact with peoples of other more influential powers they find it more necessary to be familiar with foreign languages than the Japanese, who are endowed with as much aptitude for foreign languages as other peoples.

Will to Learn

The first requisite for the mastery of a foreign language is the will to learn, and interests in concrete form or otherwise play an important role in promoting this desire to learn. If there do exist interests the people will spontaneously take to the study of any foreign language without being forced to do so. At this juncture I believe it is particularly essential to work out plans so that our people may be interested in the study of vernaculars of the various races in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Though an enemy nation, we may learn something from what Britain had been doing in this connection. It will be remembered that Britain designated those who had attained proficiency in Japanese or Chinese and had passed regular examinations as Japanese or Chinese specialists and accorded them special treatment such as by giving them linguistic extra allowances and had stationed them in the Orient almost permanently.

Suffice it to say that the diffusion of the Japanese language is essential for the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is as advantageous to our country as it is to other races in East Asia. In putting it into execution, however, greatest precautions should be exercised, especially full consideration must be given to the treatment of their native languages. In other words, full respect must be paid to the mother tongues of the respective races in East Asia and no attempt should be made to suppress their own vernaculars. Similarly, in connection with European languages which are being used in East Asia as a means of education and for other purposes I think it is a wise policy, for some time to come at least, to deal with them with leniency and discretion on one hand and to devote wholeheatedly our energies to the propagation of the Japanese language on the other hand. The diffusion of the Japanese languages should proceed, I think, stage by stage.

Even when the basic principle is established for making the Japanese language a common tongue for Greater East Asia, if the matter is allowed to take its natural course, it would be difficult to popularize the language as intended in the near future. Consequently, operations for promoting the spread are necessary. For this purpose the following arrangements might be indicated:

I. Local Institutions.
- (A) Principally for the native inhabitants.
  - (1) Completion of organs for study.
    - (a) Establishment of schools.
    - (b) Giving of short courses.
    - (c) Training of teachers.
    - (d) Compilation of text books, "self-taught" series, dictionaries, etc.
  - (2) Measures for giving impetus to the desire to study.
    - (a) Institution of scholarships.
    - (b) Prize contests.
    - (c) Linguistic extra allowances and other measures of encouragement.
  - (3) General cultural work.
    - (a) Issuance of newspapers and magazines.
    - (b) Utilization of radio, movie films.
    - (c) Establishment of museums, hospitals, etc.
    - (d) Opening of exhibitions.
- (B) Principally for the local Japanese.
  - (1) Institutions for learning the local languages.
    - (a) Special treatment for men who are proficient in the local language.
    - (b) Giving of short courses in the method of teaching the Japanese language.
    - (c) Giving of short courses regarding the Japanese language.

II. Institutions at home.
- (1) For foreigners residing in Japan.
  - (a) Education of foreign students on the Japanese language.
  - (b) Giving guidance and facilities to foreigners residing in Japan.
- (2) Principally for the Japanese people.
  - (a) Completion of arrangements for giving short courses and other organs for study of native languages of the various races.
  - (b) Opening of expositions.
  - (c) Completion of organs to train teachers of the Japanese language.
  - (d) Diffusion of knowledge of our national language, particularly of our standard language.

Dual Aim Stressed

In the foregoing chapters I have explained why the language policy of Greater East Asia must be established on the dual bases of the study of the native languages of the various races and the attempt at diffusion of the Japanese language. Now let me make a brief comment on the role which radio plays in this connection.

To begin with, let me consider radio as a means of language education. There are two phases in this case-giving lessons to the Japanese in the native languages of the various races and giving lessons to the native inhabitants in the Japanese language. On this occasion the obvious fact that the language being taught is a foreign language and consequently to teach it requires a technical knowledge is apt to be forgotten. In the majority of cases, however, the erroneous ideas that a man who is proficient in the language in question is also skilful in the art of teaching it comes into play. This is often the case in the selection of lecturers.

Generally speaking, although linguistic broadcasting due to its special character is subject to a diversity of restrictions, the convenience it affords to the listeners is very great. As to the question of languages to be sent in the air, it involves problems as to their degrees of accessibility, the methods, time and length of their presentation.

The principal object of linguistic education through the radio is, due to its special character, to train the ears and the mouth. For beginners it serves to give lessons in pronunciation and relative matters, as well as to train their understanding of spoken language, but for advanced students, it becomes a supplementary aim to explain the manners and customs, together with the conditions of life of the people who speak that language as their mother tongue as well as to give technical comments on the language in question.

Elaborate studies and researches are being conducted in various nations of the world regarding the arrangement of materials for instruction and the form of their presentation, but the method adopted by Fricbel of Germany appears to furnish much valuable suggestions. This method was originally devised to make up for the lack of results obtainable from the method of teaching by a single instructor. Under this method, the instructor who is of the same nationality as the listeners-in asks a question as their representative to one whose mother tongue is the language being studied. The results of this method are reported to be very fine, because the listeners-in feel less monotonous than in the case of one instructor and they can have the feeling that they are actually participating in the conversation. It can give more life to the lessons and allows the students to think during the intervals between the questions and answers. Martha adopts a similar method, but he uses gramophone records in place of the living foreign instructor. According to him, in giving lessons in a language it is desirable to provide four factors—namely, one who pronounces, one who produces, one who replies and one who hears. Of them the first three factors do their parts at the studio. A gramophone record is used in place of one who pronounces, the instructor plays the role of producer, the student replies and the listeners-in take the part of auditor and reply with the student.

This method may involve difficulty on account of the expenditure and other reason, but appears to be more effective than former methods. At the present time, no language hours are provided in Japan, but in Manchoukuo, Peking, and Mengkiang, a lectureship on the Japanese language has been established. It has a fairly wide circle of listeners-in and is contributing greatly to the diffusion of the Japanese language.

These experiences should be made the most of in spreading the Japanese language in the southern regions.

After all, however, the greatest contribution rendered by radio to the language policy is toward the establishment of a standard language at home and awakening the interest of the people in language problems in general. When one visits a Japanese class-room on the Continent, he is invariably struck with the peculiarity with which Japanese words are pronounced and taught by the instructor. Making due allowance at this stage for the inaccuracy of accent and intonation, mistakes in the use of words and the mixed use of dialects should absolutely be avoided. These can be rectified gradually, of course, as the education on the standard language makes progress in the future, but the matter is too urgent to wait for the arrival of that time. The excuse that this is a result of past negligence in the education of the national language does not serve to save the situation in the least. It will, I think, be highly essential to take this matter up forthwith in educational and cultural broadcasting. In addition, the cultivation of common sense regarding the general problems of our language, especially the standard sounds, accents, and the method of writing (Chinese characters, the use of kana, etc.) should be taken in hand over the radio.

General Knowledge Essential

Next comes the question of the method of teaching. Detailed study of theories or history regarding the method of teaching should, of course, be left in the hands of the respective special organs, but it is best for the people in general to have a general knowledge within the scope of common sense about these points. Every Japanese who goes abroad or who gets in touch with the native races must be a sort of instructor in the Japanese language, whether he likes it or not. Consequently, it is most important in connection with the problem of the Japanese language in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to give the Japanese this self-consciousness and this sense of responsibility and let them have the correct conception of their mother tongue, together with the correct method of teaching it. This aim can, of course, be attained by means of books, but to make use of the radio seems to be the shortest way. Various measures can be considered in practice for this purpose, but it would be more appropriate to let them know the practical method of teaching by having experienced instructors give lessons based on the "Hanashi Kotoba" (Spoken Language) or the 'Japanese readers," as compiled by the Department of Education, than to try to impart abstract theories.

The difference between, and the merits and demerits of, the translation method and the direct method form the subjects of heated discussion in Japanese educational circles on the Continent, but a general knowledge concerning these matters should be possessed by everyone who goes over, not only for the purpose of teaching Japanese but also for learning the local language there. The most important thing relative to the direct method is the arrangement of teaching materials and the method of their presentation. The shortest cut to the acquisition of proper knowledge in this regard is to see and hear actual lessons being given; as the saying has it, "To see for oneself is worth all the books of travel.'

Even those who have no relation to language problems would do well to be provided with a general knowledge in these points.

Famed Composer Is Honored

Kosaku Yamada, right is receiving a Japanese sword from Lieutenant-Colonel Minamoto at his residence. Inspector-General of Military Aviation, General Kenji Doihara made the present in token of the gratitude for his composition works in "The Aerial March" and "The Song of Paratroops."

JAPANESE LANDING ON SUMBAWA FETED

First Naval Corps to Set Foot On Island Greeted Warmly By Natives

How enthusiastically the natives of Sumbawa Island, east of Java, welcomed the Japanese Navy Landing Corps that landed on the island on May 10, was described by a member of the Navy Information Service.

The report, as given by the Asahi, follows:

"Early on May 10, the Imperial battleship reached the Allas Bay, at the west end of the Sumbawa Island.

"Soon, two messengers dispatched by the Sultan came to the ship by a boat and asked the Japanese Force to land on the island as early as possible.

"The soldiers of the Landing Party were mustered on deck, and the captain of the battleship issued the following instructions:

"'You are the first Japanese to land on Sumbawa Island. It is said that the natives of the island are friendly toward the Japanese, but you must never slacken vigilance. I wish all of you men good luck.'

"The soldiers then boarded the launches and soon reached the wharf. There, we found six motor cars specially sent from the Sultan. The natives greeted us, waving Rising Sun flags.

"The members of the Landing Corps took the motor cars and after driving through peaceful meadows and groves, arrived at the city of Sumbawa. There also, we were warmly welcomed by the citizens, who, standing in rows on both sides of the road, frantically waved Rising Sun flags.

"Subsequently, the Imperial Landing Corps, with the naval ensign at the top of the ranks, magnificently marched toward the palace of the Sultan of Sumbawa.

Proclamation Made

"On the following day, a ceremony of proclamation was held in the ground in front of the palace.

"Standing on the terrace of the grand palace, a young leader of the landing party declared in a stentorian voice:

"'The entire territory of Sumbawa Island shall henceforth lie under the complete protection of the Japanese Empire.

"'As long as you are loyal to the Japanese Empire, your lives and properties as well as prosperity shall be eternal along with the New East Asia. It is hereby proclaimed by the Commander of the Landing Corps of the Imperial Japanese Navy.'

"The Sultan himself and high officials who stood behind the officer listened silently to the announcement. Representatives of the Arabian and Chinese settlers also attended the ceremony.

"On the third day, a group of the Landing Party traveled by motor cars from Sumbawa to Bima, capital of the Bima Sultandom that occupies the eastern part of the island. The party was greeted by the natives who presented the soldiers with coconuts, tobacco and bananas. Some of them even kissed the hands of the party-men.

"After a trek of 280 kilometers along the road winding through the mountainous areas, the party arrived at the Palace of the Sultan of Bima toward evening.

"When we reached Bima, the battleship had already entered the Bay of Bima. At the Palace, our party-men were warmly greeted by the old Sultan who is the father-in-law of the Sultan of Sumbawa."

War Council for Alaska

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—According to American quarters here, President Roosevelt has given approval to a plan for the establishment of a special War Council for Alaska.

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ROOSEVELT FEEDING LIES TO DISSATISFIED PUBLIC

Only Fantastic Promises Made With Jewish Cohorts, Says German Press

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 9.—Roosevelt's and his Government's false propaganda methods as well as their fantastic promises are being commented upon by the Deutsche Diplomatische Correspondenz.

The paper says that President Roosevelt's aim has been to prepare the American people for a conflict with the great and rising young nations and after having arrived at the declaration of his "shooting war" against the Axis Powers he thought that further restraint would be unnecessary.

"The American President intended to sweep Japan from the Pacific within three months and to annihilate the fleets of the Axis Powers," the journal stated. "Although these false promises proved to be nothing but empty phrases, Washington saw no reason to stop this bluff regarding actual war events.

"When the allusion of the invincibility of the United States fleet vanished suddenly after the debacle at Pearl Harbor, Washington, true to its old habit, promised further effective help to all its Allies, and it is still Washington's belief that the appliance of the Lend-Lease Act will bring salvation to every country concerned.

"The people of the United States are being fed with fantastic news of naval victories as well as of the battle of production. There will be great disappointment among the population when in the future the American standard of life will have to be subjected to restrictions that will become more serious from day to day."

The paper further points out that quite a number of people in the United States are very unsatisfied with the present state of affairs. It declared that by deceiving his own people, President Roosevelt and his Government in complying with their Jewish principals were actually endeavoring to rule the seas and continents which undertaking, however, was doomed to failure from the very outset.

Village-Heads Inspect Canton

Domei

CANTON, June 13.—With a view partly to express their profound thanks to the competent Japanese authorities who detached them from the yoke of Chungking and partly to inspect the actual situation here, 30 representatives including village-heads of Chungfa-hsien and Ha Hsien, central Kwangtung Province, visited here yesterday.

During the day, they paid courtesy visits to the officials of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and various Japanese-Chinese organs.

CHUNGKING, SOVIETS VIEWED SCAPEGOATS

Their Employment as Anglo-U.S. Shields Decided by Pacific War Council

The Pacific War Council in its eighth session held in Washington recently decided to make Chungking fight the Pacific war with Japan for America and Britain on the one hand, and on the other to make the Soviet Union interlock itself in a frontal clash with Germany, as the scapegoat of America and Britain, the Shanghai correspondent of the Nichi Nichi reported today in a lengthy cable in which he surveyed the situation in both Washington and Chungking.

The correspondent revealed that Clarence Gauss, American Ambassador in Chungking, Manuel Fox, U.S. representative on Chungking's exchange stabilization committee and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell, Chief of Staff of the Chungking Army, recently sent a report to President Roosevelt in which they declared that the Chiang Kai-shek regime could be a potential influence in the Pacific area to check Japan's further advance on behalf of America and Britain if only sufficient American aid was sent to Chungking.

New Loans Granted

This report, the correspondent added, has been favorably received in America, with the result that new economic loans totaling $100,000,000 and Lease-Lend aid totaling $1,000,000,000 have been granted Chungking by the American Government.

The new economic loans are intended to stabilize the Chungking dollar by absorbing a quarter of the total amount of Chungking dollars in circulation, but, the correspondent pointed out skeptically, Chungking currency now in circulation totals $20,500,000,000.

With regard to the billion dollar Lease-Lend loan granted to Chungking, the correspondent stated that with the fund Chiang Kai-shek is now planning to build munitions factories in the hinterland of China by importing American technicians under Lease-Lend provisions.

Practicability Slim

This plan, the correspondent pointed out, may be a timely one for Chungking to adopt in the face of the alarming situation with which it is faced, but whether it will be a success or not is a different matter. "Plans on paper," he continued, "jointly worked out by Chungking and Washington especially regarding air-borne materials, are sure to meet with difficulties.

"But for the sake of argument, supposing that the plan materializes to some extent, the net outcome will only be the reduction of Chungking controled areas to American colonies, as well as the shedding of the blood of millions of innocent Chinese for the sake of American imperialism and plutocracy."

Washington Admits Lexington Sinking

(Continued From Page 1)

Under these circumstances, the Imperial Japanese Headquarters announcement released on June 10 was hailed all over the world. After a lapse of one month since the Battle of the Coral Sea, the United States was compelled to admit the loss of the Lexington, the destroyer, Simms, and oil tanker, Neosho, on June 12.

"This fact not only bears eloquent testimony to the correctness and creditability of the announcements of the Imperial Japanese Headquarters but also serves to disclose the falsity of Anglo-American propaganda."

On Way to London

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—Sir Reginald Norman Smith, Governor of Burma before Japan's capture of Burma, is scheduled to return to London soon in order to confer with the leaders of the British Government, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here today.

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JD 6012 Nocturne (Sibelius) / The Swan (S. Palmgren)
JW 613 Serenade Melancoligue In 2 Parts (Tschaikowsky)
JD 6028 Apres un Reve (Faure) / The Little Shepherd (Debussy)
J 5626 Valse Triste (Franz v. Vecsey) / Serenade Espagnole (Glazounov)
JD 6038 La Gitana (Kreisler) / Melodie Arabe (Glazounov)

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HIYE SHRINE TO FETE RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL

Tokyo to Hold Gala Celebration On Monday—Many Others Taking Place This Month

By Shigeyoshi Sakabe

June 15 is the festival day of the Hiye-Jinja in Tokyo and a number of other Shinto shrines in the country. The Shinto Natsu-matsuri or Summer Festival is celebrated in June each year either in the old or the new calendar.

The most celebrated Summer Festivals are those of the Toshogu (Nikko) and Kifune-Jinja (Kyoto) that take place on June 1; those of the Yasaka-Jinja (Kyoto) and Hiye-Jinja (Tokyo) observed on June 15; and those of the Itsukushima-Jinja (Miyajima), Atsuta-Jingu (Nagoya) and Sumiyoshi-Jinja (Osaka) held during the latter part of the month.

The Natsu-matsuri is the annual celebration of the parish shrine by the parish people. On the festival days are seen lanterns in front of all the houses in the parish, which add cheerfulness to the already cheerful atmosphere of the occasion. But by far the most cheerful is the Omikoshi or the miniature shrine carried on the parishioners' shoulders. According to popular belief, the god of the shrine makes an inspection tour of the parish, riding in the Omikoshi.

Procession Moves On

Why the excursion of the god should be attended with so much noise is hard to explain, or, for that matter, why the inspection tour should be whimsical in its movement, instead of being strictly business-like. Whatever the reasons, the colorful palanquin, borne on the tottering bearers' shoulders, sway now over to the right, now to the left, advancing a few steps ahead and then receding a few steps backward. The bearers reel about in flattering steps, uttering loud cries in unison, and, to all appearance having a perfectly wonderful time.

They are uniformly clad, and their gay costume and high spirits are reminiscent of the rising bourgeoisie of the Tokugawa period. The Natsu-matsuri is a page of feudal history that has come to life for one day with all its gaiety and splendor.

Besides the Omikoshi, an additional attraction is supplied by the floats, an amusement designed to please the god; but in actuality it is the parish people themselves who seem to find all the pleasure in them.

On the dashi floats may be seen splendid dolls of human size, which remind one of the miracle and morality plays of the guild days in European history, and on the yatai floats, a group of musicians with flutes and drums. The procession of floats, however, is rapidly going out of fashion.

Thus, on the Natsu-matsuri days, all Japan forgets its woes and worries and is temporarily in a gay and joyous mood. The sight of the passing Omikoshi and floats is cheerful and picturesque enough.

To complete the colorful scene, spectators themselves contribute a share in the show. The shops on either side of the parade are closed for the day; red blankets are spread in front of them against a background of gilded folding screens, an heirloom treasured in the family. Relatives and friends are invited to sit on the blankets and enjoy the sight of the procession. That in itself used to be a festival attraction, but all this is a thing of the past in Tokyo. Only in Kyoto does it still survive and is observed in much the same way as in the heyday of feudal pageantry.

Hiye Shrine Festival

The Summer Festival of the Hiye-Jinja in Tokyo has been one of the most celebrated events in the calendar of old Tokyo. The Hiye-Jinja being the tutelary shrine of the Tokugawa Shogunate family, its annual festival was not merely a parish affair, but an important State function with all the pomp and dignity becoming the ruling family of the country. The vestiges of its former splendor linger on to this day, drawing huge crowds of worshippers and spectators to its neighborhood.

June 15 is the anniversary of the birth of Kukai (also known as Kobo Daishi), one of the greatest figures in the religious and cultural history of Japan. Born in 774 in the island of Shikoku, he was given an early chance to go to Kyoto to enroll at the Daigaku (Government Academy) at the age of 14.

Although he surpassed all the scions of the nobility in scholarship, he knew full well that one of his comparatively low pedigree had no future in statesmanship or in any other temporal professions. The logical choice was spiritual leadership, and early in life he entered priesthood.

At the age of 30, that is in 804, he was given Imperial permission to go to China for advanced religious training. When he started on the journey, he was counting on spending 20 years in order to master the secrets of esoteric Buddhism.

As it turned out to be, however, he made such rapid progress that the Chinese high priest who undertook to enlighten him admitted, after a little over a year, that there was nothing more to be taught. For an alien student this was an extraordinary feat, intellectually as well as spiritually. Kukai spent the rest of his brief sojourn in China in the capital of the T'ang dynasty, studying painting, sculpture, poetics and calligraphy.

Founded Kongobu-ji

In August 806, he was already back in Kyoto, and in 810 he built the Jingo-ji on Takao-san to be the central monastery for the propagation of the Shingon Sect, which he had recently founded. In a few years, he gained a large following. In 816, he founded the Kongobu-ji on top of Mt. Koya, which has since been the mecca for Japanese esoteric Buddhists. He died in March 835 at the age of 61.

In the history of Japanese Buddhism, his position is supreme. But aside from his religious activities, he was a great leader and pioneer in many worthy humanitarian programs. In education, he founded a private college, Shugeishuchi-in, in contradistinction to the government-sponsored Daigaku.

While the latter was open only to the sons of the nobility, Kukai's college welcomed anyone with promise regardless of social background, and unlike the Daigaku, which was essentially a training school for Government officials, the Shugeishuchi-in was a liberal arts college, its curriculum including courses in Buddhism, Confucianism, history, mathematics, law, etc. In social service, Kukai initiated free medical care for the poor and gave personal guidance in riparian and irrigation works.

There are a number of paintings and sculptures on the national treasure list that are attributed to Kukai. But there is some doubt as to their authenticity. In calligraphy, however, he left indisputable masterpieces. Celebrated as one of the three best penmen of Japan, some of his calligraphic works have survived to this day.

The author of learned treatises on religious matters, he was nevertheless actively interested in popularizing knowledge and culture, and is believed to be the author of the "Iroha Uta," that well-known verse which consists of 47 syllables, using all the syllables in the Japanese syllabary without repeating a single one of them. Whether or not we accept this authorship, there is no doubt that he was familiar with the Sanskrit language and made a large contribution in the science of phonetics and in encouraging the use of kana writing and, consequently, in promoting creative literature.

After his death, he was honored with posthumous clerical ranks by succeeding sovereigns. In 921, he was given the title of Kobo Daishi. Daishi is the highest posthumous title given to Buddhist priests, and in the whole history of Japan there have been 21 daishi. But as the proverb goes, the rank of daishi seems to be virtually monopolized by Kukai, for it is now an accepted abbreviation of Kobo Daishi. In modern history, Nichiren is the last, the twenty-second, to be so honored.

Kukai's birth is celebrated at the Gokoku-ji in Tokyo on June 15 each year. Some hundred priests, all dressed in their full clerical robes, take part in the performance of the rites, and multitudes of pious followers throng to the temple ground to do homage to the great master born nearly 12 centuries ago.

Parishioners With 'Omikoshi'

One of the highlights in June during the celebration of religious festivals observed by the thousands of shrines in the country is the beautifully decorated miniature shrine or "omikoshi" carried on parishioners' shoulders in the belief that the god of the shrine makes an inspection tour of the parish. Uttering loud cries in unison, the bearers have a wonderful time as they reel about in faltering steps amidst the packed crowd of spectators, all eager to worship it.

COAL DUTY IS EXEMPTED

Manchoukuo Takes New Action on Coking Fuel

Domei

HSINKING, June 13.—The Manchoukuo Government has decided to exempt, effective from June 15, import duty on coking coal from North China for a term of two years.

The duty on the importation of coking coal from North China into Manchoukuo has been imposed at the rate of 90 sen per ton.

The new action has been taken as a temporary measure until Manchoukuo shall be placed on a self-sufficiency basis in the supply of coking coal, it was learned.

BABY, BORN IN INTERNMENT IN N. NEW GUINEA, RETURNS

Is Daughter of Mr., Mrs. Takahashi—Born on December 9

A baby born and brought up while her mother, Mrs. Katsumi Takahashi, was interned in the prison barrack of Manokwari in North New Guinea at the outbreak of the war returned safely home on June 11, reports the Asahi, according to Domei.

Mrs. Takahashi is the wife of Tadao Takahashi of the South Seas Development Company who was arrested by the Dutch officers and later believed to have been transferred to Australia with the rest of the male Japanese internees in North New Guinea.

Indescribable misery was endured by the young but plucky mother to whom the first daughter was born on last December 9, the very next day of her arrest. They were separated from Mr. Takahashi and cruelly treated by the Dutch soldiers.

After the fall of Singapore, however, Mrs. Takahashi was greatly relieved by the friendly natives who were evidently hoping for an early arrival of the Japanese. Their wish was soon realized when the victorious Japanese bluejackets forced a surprise landing at Manokwari on April 12.

The mother and her daughter were then safely conducted to a Japanese base and remained there under the protection of the kind hearted Japanese Naval officers until May 26.

Mrs. Takahashi with her babe Rumiko will return to Tanzawa mura, Iwate Prefecture, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Torakichi Iwabuchi, are impatiently looking forward to a happy reunion.

Radio Program

Sunday

— Morning —

6:30	Talk, "Sincerity," by Ichiro Kobayashi; Poem Recital.
7:00	Time; News; Music: Organ and Cembalo solos.
8:00	Talk on "Home Garden," by Kakuzo Takakame.
8:30	"Record of Victories" (Phonofilm 26th Edition).
9:00	Nippon Symphony Orchestra.
	— Afternoon —
12:30	Japan Broadcasting Wind Music Band.
1:00	Wounded Soldier Consolation Program, Relayed From Mito Military Hospital: Naniwabushi; Talk on "'Human Bullet' Battle in the Philippine Islands Area," by Takeshi Kimura; War Songs.
3:30	Tokyo Big Six Baseball Matches, Relayed From the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden Stadium: Keio-Rikkyo and Waseda-Meiji.
	— Evening —
6:00	Children's Hour: News; Samurai Story Telling, by Ichiryusai Teikyo.
6:30	Music of Indonesia.
7:30	The Week's War Situation.
8:00	Drama, "Genroku Chushingura," Relayed from Shimbashi Embujo Theater by Zenshinza Theatrical Troupe.
9:00	News; Narration: "The Moon and Battlefield," by Announcer Takahashi; Tokyo Chamber Music Band.
10:00	Time; Today's War Situation; News.

NEW VOCAL SERIES PROVE ATTRACTION

Evening of German Lieder By Sueko Hirahara, Other Recitals Please Fans

Deep penetration into the spirit of German vocal music was shown at a number of recitals given by some of the most talented Japanese singers in Tokyo recently.

A group of German lieder by Richard Strauss was included in the program of a highly enjoyable lieder evening offered by Miss Sueko Hirahara, mezzo-soprano, at the Nihon Seinenkan, Wednesday evening, June 10. The singer, who has been connected for many years has long been known in musical circles for her unusually rich and well trained voice and her artistic interpretations.

Interpretations Competent

Trained in Japan under the guidance of Professor Hermann Wucherpfennig, Miss Hirahara also had additional opportunities to make herself more thoroughly acquainted with the traditions of the German lied when she studied in Germany, several years ago. Her interpretations of the Strauss songs, including Der Stern; Ich schwebe; S's wissen's nicht, and In goldener Fuelle, could be termed thoroughly competent.

Other interesting numbers on Miss Hirahara's program included songs by Grieg; Seven Gypsy Melodies, by Dvorak; three songs by Bizet, which were not very favorably presented in a German translation; and, as the concluding composition, a cycle of "Songs in a Lone Night" (Sabishiki Yoru no Uta) by Koscak Yamada, to poems by Fusako Ohashi. In this number the singer revealed herself also as a very sympathetic interpreter of the lyrical works of contemporary Japanese music.

The great popularity of Miss Hirahara's among a large following was seen in the capacity audience which thronged the hall and emphatically applauded each number. Miss Aiko Kurosawa, a well known accompaniest, assisted at the piano.

Another recent vocal event of artistic significance was the Third Schubert Evening given by Seiichi Hayakawa, baritone, at the Sangyo Kaikan, with Professor Klaus Pringsheim at the piano. The result of concentrated study and earnest artistic endeavor was convincingly presented in his interpretation of a program of 18 of Schubert's lieder, including several which require a great amount of intellectual and musical penetration into the world of ideas of the composer and of the poets who inspired him.

Masterly renditions were given to the highly difficult and even problematical songs in the middle section of the program, including Schiller's "Gruppe aus dem Tartarus"; Goethe's "Prometheus" and "Grenzen der Menschheit" and other songs. But also in lieder of a lighter and more delicate nature such as Klopstock's "Rosenband," or in the passionate "Sei mir gegrueesst" by Rueckert, and Pyrker's pious "Die Allmacht." Mr. Hayakawa always found the right mood in his interpretations. Singing the whole program from memory, he mastered the German texts of all songs not only with exemplary diction, but also with obvious understanding of their poetical meanings.

Hayakawa Brilliant

The recital demonstrated the remarkable progress which Mr. Hayakawa has achieved in the study of Schubert, the greatest master of the German lied, in which he specialized ever since his graduation from the Musashino Music School. Also vocally he has gained in freedom, volume, and expression. Perfect artistic cooperation between Mr. Hayakawa and Professor Pringsheim at the piano was felt throughout the duration of the program, which was acclaimed by a capacity house. Mr. Hayakawa's announcement of a Fourth Schubert Evening for the next concert season is noted with interest.

Mr. Hayakawa also appeared in a Concert of Vocal, Piano and Violin Solos at the Sangyo Kaikan, last Friday, given by the Gyoseikai Association which is formed of graduates of the Musashino Music School. Among the outstanding performances were vocal duos by Mr. Hayakawa and Miss Reiko Chiba, a soprano of an unusually rich and beautiful voice; violin solos by Eika Kanami, who showed himself in possession of a good technique; and piano solos by Tatsuo Tsutsumi and Miss Michiko Oka. This concert was also attended by a large audience.

Several graduates of the Musashino Music School also participated in a Schubert Evening offered by the Seikyu (Vocal Study) Association, last Tuesday evening, at the Nihon Seinenkan, as their second concert. Also here, most of the singers presented were students from Professor and Mrs. Wucherpfennig's classes and showed the exemplary vocal training they have been receiving

Another singer of outstanding qualities is Miss Chizuko Asano, soprano, who appeared in a soprano recital with a program of peculiar interest at the Nihon Seinenkan, earlier this month. Miss Asano, too, has spent several years in Europe following her graduation from the Tokyo Academy of Music, studying chiefly in Italy. Her voice is of an unusually sweet beauty, especially in the middle registers, and is handled with great skill, but sometimes more expression would be desired.

Italian Numbers Favored

Most suited to her personality were the Italian numbers in the first group of her program, including classical Italian songs by Scarlatti and Pergolesi, and several songs by the contemporary Italian composer Franco Alfano, written to poems by Rabindranath Tagore, the great poet of India. Japanese songs by Koscak Yamada rounded off the first portion of the program.

All-French selections were presented in the second part, including chansons and songs by Debussy, Faure, and Delibes, which were given with much delicatesse. The singer had excellent cooperation at the piano from Tatsuo Mizutani.

Incense Burner

Acclaimed as one of the piece de resistance of industrial art by contemporary artists is the above incense burner by Hozuma Katori. Made of cast bronze, it measures 18 centimeters in height. Replete with all the ingenious characteristics so sublimely displayed marking the creation of an artistic masterpiece with a classic touch, the knob on the lid of the burner is modeled in the form of a couched deer while the legs are reinforced with decorated lion's heads. Native of Chiba, the versatile Mr. Katori besides being an artist and scholar is also known as a poet. He is an artist to the Imperial Household, member of the Imperial Academy of Art and professor at the Tokyo Fine Art School, his alma mater. (Owned by Shinbei Konishi, Tokyo). Photo by K.B.S.

REICH CONSOLIDATES DUTCH ENTERPRISES

Netherlands East Company Founded to Make Business Transactions

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, June 11.—Between the Reich Minister for the occupied Eastern territories, Alfred Rosenberg, and the Reich Commissioner for Holland, Dr. Seyss Inquart, on one side, and leading personalities of the Dutch administration and economy on the other side, conversations have been held for some time on the future economic tasks which could be solved in common.

These have led to the result that for the sake of combining all Dutch circles interested in economic activities in the occupied Eastern territories, a Netherlands East Company has been founded which has its seat at The Hague. Economic activities of any kind in the occupied Eastern territories are its aim and the company is entitled to make all business transactions.

The peculiar character of the company is to be seen in the fact that, supported by the Netherland State and the Netherlands Bank, it places its resources at the disposal of all those Dutch enterprises and individual personalities, who want to become economically active in the occupied Eastern territories.

The credits it arranges for in such cases, are guaranteed by the State, if necessary. The company has been equipped with a preliminary initial capital of 2,500,000 Dutch florins.

President of the new company is Dr. M. M. Rost van Tonningen. Chairman of the board is F.B.J. Gips, who is the vice-president of the Council for Economics and Trade in Holland. Leading personalities of the various economic branches of the Netherlands, as well as the mayors of Amsterdam and Rotterdam are also on the board of the new company.

Practical work will be started as soon as preliminary investigations on the existing possibilities have been concluded.

Meanwhile, at the invitation of Minister Rosenberg, the leading Dutch personalities of the company have undertaken an informative journey into the Eastern territories.

The Voelkische Beobachter is commenting on this news as follows: "As in the fight against Bolshevism, all European nations have become united; thus, the economic reconstruction of the occupied Eastern territories has to a far-reaching extent become a European affair under the leadership of Germany, such as it had been planned from the outset.

"The readiness of the various European nations is thus demonstrated to cooperate actively in the creation of a new Europe. The economic development of the Eastern territories requires daring entrepreneurs, engineers and workers.

"It has been pointed out only recently by authoritative quarters of the German economic leadership that the other European countries may take an active part in this work of reconstruction and thus contribute to the realization of the European economic community."

NEW MARRIAGE DECREE TO GOVERN UKRAINIANS

Soviet Provisions Become Void—Divorces Granted Only By German Courts

Special

BERLIN, June 10.—Marital laws such as are customary in European countries will be re-introduced in the Ukraine shortly by special ordinance. On the day this decree is enforced, Soviet marital provisions which looked upon marriage as a contract that may be taken at any time, all become void.

Marriages in the Ukraine will in the future be concluded before a registrar. However, persons wishing to be married in church may do so. The minimum marriageable age for men is 18 for girls 16.

In this respect, marital laws in the Ukraine differ somewhat from those in Germany, where the minimum age is higher.

The marital laws to be introduced in the Ukraine forbid marriages between blood relations, bigamy, and marriage to Jews. Divorces are to be granted solely by German courts. The grounds necessary for divorce are the same as provided for in Germany.

The new marital laws in the Ukraine are only valid for Ukrainians and not for Reich citizens or members of the German minority in these districts, for whom German laws remain valid.

Kobe Notes

The members of the faculty and student body of the Tokyo Academy of Music will present a concert at the Asahi Kaikan in Osaka on Saturday, June 20, and Sunday, June 21, from 7 p.m. on both evenings.

The Tokyo Academy of Music orchestra will be under the direction of Professor Helmut Fellmer. A piano concerto will be featured with Miss Kyo Ishii as the soloist. The chorus will be comprised of members of the student body of the Tokyo institution.

The program is as follows:

(1) Orchestra: Symphony No. 5 in C Minor (Fate) .... Beethoven

(2) Piano Solo with Orchestra: Concert No. 5 in E Flat Major (Emperor) .... Beethoven

(3) Chorus and Orchestra: Selections .... Wagner
- a) Chorus from "Die Meistersingers von Nurnberg" (Act 3).
- b) March and Chorus from "Rohengrin" (Act 2).
- c) Grand March and Chorus from "Tannhaeuser" (Act 2).

In the afternoon of the same day, from 2 p.m., the Tokyo Academy of Music will present a recital for children, also at the Asahi Kaikan.

The program will be the same as the forgoing except that the first movement only will be played in the first and second numbers.

The admission fees for the evening performances are ¥4 and ¥2.80, tax included. The children's rates are ¥1.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on June 12 included: Mr. and Mrs. Sai and family, Mrs. S. Kidani and child, Mr. and Mrs. Takematsu, and Mr. K. Nagawa.

New arrivals at the Hotel New Osaka on June 12 included: Mr. Koichi Nakanishi, Lieutenant-General Tan Yamaji, Mr. Seizo Iida, Mr. Etsuzo Kanayuki, Mr. Naoto Kohiyama, Mr. Tasuku Kubo, Mr. Tatsuo Sumii, Mr. Masaji Doi, Mr. Hanji Soma and Mr. Shigeichi Ono.

PERUVIAN OFFICIAL ELUCIDATES STAND

Ex-Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, Cebrian, Explains Refusal To Return Home

D.N.B.

MADRID, June 11.—The former Peruvian Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, Miguel Cerro Cebrian, who gave a sensational explanation for his refusal to return to Lima by way of the South American-German exchange of diplomatts and who pilloried the servile policy of the Peruvian Government, was interviewed on his stand by a representative of the Madrid paper Alcazar.

He states as follows: "It is important that my absolutely patriotic stand becomes known, and for this reason I resolved to speak. I am opposed to the attitude of my Government with regard to the rupture of diplomatic relations on January 24 of this year with the countries which have always been friends of Peru. The Washington Government has always acted against the interests of my country."

Attack on S. America Absurd

The Peruvian diplomat then declared that the Hispano American countries considered the possibility of a military attack of South America by Europe as absurd. North American speculations of that kind were absurd because the Atlantic separated the peoples of the two hemispheres. "On the contrary," Dr. Cebrian stated, "everywhere in South America I have found very little pro-Yankee sentiment, apart from Government circles, of course."

With regard to the Pan Americanism, proclaimed by the United States, Dr. Cerro Cebrian further explained that this idea which was being exploited by the Yankees, had not met with the approval of the masses in the South American countries. This Pan-Americanism was more and more assuming the characteristic features of the former League of Nations. It could be assumed that very soon it would be replaced by some other idea.

In the course of the conversation the journalist asked the Peruvian diplomat three questions: "Do you believe that the stand you are taking will find an immediate echo in the intellectual circles of your country?"

To which Dr. Cebrian replied: "The intellectual circles of Latin America have a Spanish cultural background to which other European civilizations have contributed. These South American intellectuals have no ideological contact with the Yankees and are far from being influenced by them."

Blasts Good Neighbor Policy

The journalist then questioned the diplomat on the so-called good neighbor policy. Cerro Cebrian called it one of the original inventions of Roosevelt by which he tried to gain the confidence of the South American people. "This policy," the diplomat continued, "one has had sufficient opportunity to become acquainted with in the Pan-American discussions and in the League of Nations. Its final aim is nothing but the preservation of Jewish imperialism."

The third question of the journalist, being how the position of the South American countries, drawn within the orbit of the United States, would develop in the future, the Peruvian diplomat stated that the economic future of Latin America would always remain linked up with that of Europe. Also because South America was producing the same things as the United States its natural markets were on the old continent.

In conclusion Dr. Cerro Cebrian where he had been fortunate enough to visit. "Our South American peoples," he concluded, "must always remain in close and intimate contact with Spain. I place my trust in the new Spanish youths who have shown their worth during the revolution and the war. The Young Latin American peoples have the same civilization as that brought to America 400 years ago and now, as its foundation, it is representing the same, genuine, original Spanish spirit."

MUSIC GROUP TO ASSIST MANCHOU CELEBRATIONS

Tokyo Academy Sending Orchestra and Chorus to Felicitate 10th Anniversary

As another contribution toward the commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the State of Manchoukuo, over 225 Japanese musicians will be sent by the Tokyo Academy of Music, Ueno Park, to give performances in Manchoukuo, reports Domei.

The party, including mixed chorus of 50 members and a full orchestra consisting of younger staff of the Academy as well as the students, accompanied by Yoshitoshi Norisugi, director of the Academy, is scheduled to leave Tokyo August 7.

On arriving at Hsinking, formal performances will be given in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

Leaving Hsinking on August 16, the Japanese musicians will give performances at various towns in the interior of Manchoukuo for the benefit of the Japanese soldiers stationed there.

The party is expected to return to Tokyo toward the end of August.

No Swedish Reception

There will be no reception at the Swedish Legation on Tuesday, June 16, the birthday of His Majesty the King of Sweden.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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AMBITIOUS young Japanese with engineering experience, full knowledge of English and major business administration seeks promising position in foreign firm after graduation this fall. Box 213, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH or housekeeper. Speaks English, experienced. Apply Box 214, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK or cook-amah, experienced as cook in German family, age 27, Japanese-speaking family preferred. Box 215, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EUROPEAN lady, speaking German, French, English, little Spanish, seeks position as governess or lady's companion. Box 642, Japan Times, Yokohama.

LONG-experienced man cook, with good references, seeks position, speaks English. Apply to Yamazaki, 123, 3-chome, Ishikawa-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

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Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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5 DOUBLE and single beds, 1 dining table, porcelain dinner sets and other household goods. Valiram Sons, 155 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

DECORATIVE art articles of all kinds, such as cut glass, curios, flower vases, chinaware as well as used clothing, gramophone records, etc., bought at attractive prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

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PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

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EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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JAPANESE taught by a teacher of experience, author of "Japanese Conversation reader"; terms moderate. Address T. Oita, No. 13, Nagata-cho 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

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MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 6-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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MANILA HEMP SEEN BOUNDLESS IN VALUE

Plays Important Part in Welfare of People—Industry Is Extensive

HAS MANY SIMPLE USES

Excellent Summer Suits Can Be Produced by Mixing With Staple Fiber

"Manila hemp, peculiar to the Philippine soil, is made up of the fiber of abaca, essentially a species of banaca, greatly produced in the neighborhood of Davao," begins an article contributed to the Asahi Shimbun by Buhachi Kishi, an engineer in the service of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Unfolding an outline of his profound knowledge about this commodity, Mr. Kishi proceeds with his article as follows:

"It is estimated that one acre of land yields about six piculs of Manila hemp. Formerly Japan imported annually about 30 per cent of the total production in the Philippines. From now on, however, Japan will be able to import as much of the production as she needs.

"It is learned that people earning their living by means of the Manila hemp industries total approximately 2,000,000 in number. Thus observed, this commodity plays an important role for the welfare of the people in this part of the world, and it rests upon the Japanese nation to try and seek a broader sphere for its utilization.

Large Quantities Imported

"In 1936, Japan imported 1,140,000 piculs of this commodity from Manila, amounting in value to ¥20,000,000. Till recently it was used for raw materials of vessel-use ropes, fishing ropes, Japanese paper and plait-hemp.

"For simple usages of this commodity, it would be advisable to use it for bags containing shipments of cereals from the East Indies, Thailand, etc. According to the researches so far conducted in this connection, I am confident that strong and splendid bags can be made from this commodity.

"Then comes the novel idea of turning out nice summer suits out of this stuff mixing it with staple fiber at the rate of 60 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. Another idea is the utilization of poor grade Manila hemp or its rags for possible production of paper cloth as well as rayon and staple fiber through chemical process. But this problem must be left for closer investigations in accordance with the cost of drugs needed.

Sizal Found Valuable

"On the other hand, sizal is likewise valuable, thanks to the fiber of this vegetable similar in quality to Manila hemp. This stuff taken from a species of orchids is mostly produced in Java and Sumatra, annual production in these areas being estimated at 70,000 tons (600,000 bales). It is also usable for containers as well as cloth-stuff.

"It is recalled that Manila hemp was mainly used, in bygone days, for braids of ladies' bonnets or braid hemp and reshipped to foreign countries. But this trade practically came to an end following the asset-freezing decree enforced by the enemy countries.

"After all, Manila hemp is highly estimated by reason of its hard fiber as well as its being remarkably water-proof and for this reason is indispensable for fishing industries so much so that we occasionally come across fishermen complaining of their poor hauls because of the absence of ropes made of this stuff.

"Manila hemp has been customarily classified into four grades according to the examination made by the Fiber Inspection Office in the Philippines before shipments to foreign countries. In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the need for popular use of Manila rope in place of wire rope made of iron."

AMAZING GROWTH OF SUGAR IN HAWAII DUE TO JAPANESE

First Settlers Induced to Enter In 1885 Owing to Lack of Capable Labor

Toward the end of the Tokugawa period, an American by the name of Robert Ervin came to visit the shores of Japan and for a time served in an American company. He terminated his stay in 1870, however, and later was given the post of American Minister to Hawaii.

At that time, the cultivation of sugar cane in Hawaii was done by Chinese and Malay immigrants, but actually satisfactory results were difficult to obtain. Thinking that the Japanese would be more fit to perform the task, the American Minister finally persuaded the authorities governing Hawaii, and also sugar cane planters to invite Japanese over to the country. This was realized in February, 1885, when the first sprinkling of Japanese nationals arrived there.

The wage of the Japanese settlers then was 15 yen per month, and they proved their worth by their efficient capabilities. In the intervening years up to 1935, the occasion of the semi-centenary anniversary of the Japanese emigration to Hawaii, the total number of Japanese settlers topped the 150,000 mark and that of Hawaiian born Japanese 100,000.

It was Takashi Masuda, whom Mr. Ervin consulted on the problem of Japanese emigration, and through Mr. Masuda's efforts, a great many farmers were taken from Hiroshima and Yamaguchi prefectures.

Thus it can be clearly seen that the growth of Hawaiian sugar plantations were developed by the strenuous and unbending efforts rendered by Japanese farmers.

Insulators for Electric Power

Above is depicted a scene showing workers busy in turning out insulators for electric power. The traditional skill of Japanese handicraft goes into the turning and moulding of these articles as is clearly evidenced in this massive plant. Owing to the marvelous advance Japan has made in electric science within the past few years, the future of the electric industries looms bright before us.

BURMA STORE HOUSE FOR VITAL PRODUCTS

Mineral Resources Most Important of All, Says Military Staff Officer

Burma is a treasure house of defense materials and other important resources for Japan, said a staff officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma, who recently returned from an extensive inspection tour of that country, reported the Asahi Saturday morning, reports Domei adding:

"Mineral resources, perhaps, are the most important of all natural resources in Burma," the staff officer reported, adding, that "Burma carries rich deposits of lead, tungsten, copper, nickel, antimony, cobalt and oil. All those important minerals are easily available by open-air mining.

"The annual output of oil, principally produced in the vicinity of Yenaungyan, reaches about 1,100,000 tons. The oil is suitable for the manufacture of high octane aviation gasoline and high-grade lubricating oil.

"Burma is said to have about 5,000,000 cows, which are used principally for dairy produce and foodstuff. In addition to cows, there are nearly 1,000,000 buffaloes, 300,000 goats, 500,000 pigs and 50,000 horses in Burma.

Exports High

"In the pre-war years, Burma exported 200,000,000 rupees of rice and 170,000,000 rupees of crude oil, 50,000,000 rupees of mineral products, 37,000,000 rupees of teak, 19,000,000 rupees of paraffin, 12,000,000 rupees of cotton, 7,000,000 rupees of rubber, 4,000,000 rupees of vegetable oils and others, the total reaching 550,000,000 rupees.

"Chiefly from Japan and India, Burma imported cotton goods before the outbreak of the present war, and the annual imports were valued at 40,000,000 rupees. Furthermore, machines, provisions, oil, jute, sugar, cereals, coal and others were imported. The annual imports were in the neighborhood of 270,000,000 rupees, approximately 50 per cent of the total exports.

"Although no reliable figures are available as to export of minerals it is believed that 70,000 tons of lead, 10,000 tons of tungsten ores, 70,000 tons of copper, 3,500 tons of nickel, and 1,000 tons of antimony annually were exported in the pre-war years.

Rice for Japan

"In Burma, rice growing is very easy as no fertilizer is necessary. Burmese rice will be exported to Japan, Malaya and Sumatra hereafter. In the event of materialization of the plan, Japan's food problem will be settled.

"Teak to be sent to Japan this year will chiefly be used for railway facilities and vessels. As river transport facilities in the Southern Regions are far from satisfactory, vessels will be constructed of Burma teak.

"As a large quantity of cowhide is scheduled to be exported to Japan, this shortage will be neutralized. Tungsten, important in the manufacture of war supplies, is to be exported to Japan, so no anxiety will be experienced hereafter in this connection. Sufficient lead will be supplied in the near future as efforts are being made for the exploitation of lead mines since this metal is necessary for the manufacture of submarine and wireless batteries.

"In addition to tungsten and lead, copper, zinc, nickel, cobalt, antimony, mica, rock crystal, asbestos and others important as defense materials shortly will be exported to Japan.

"Oil, which is superior in quality, is scheduled to be transported to an undisclosed place, where it will be refined."

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.3	— 1.20
N.Y.K., new short-term	96.6	— 1.20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.4	— .70
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.20	Same

PLANS ARE SETTLED TO DEVELOP SOUTH

Development of Agriculture, Forestry and Aquatic Resources Scheduled

As a result of continued discussions held among various quarters concerned, the development of agricultural, forestry and aquatic resources in the Southern Regions will be launched in the near future, keeping pace with the development of the mineral resources there.

In view of the fact that the development of the inexhaustible agricultural, forestry and marine products are closely and inseparably connected with the problem of reorientation of the domestic agricultural industry, the matter is attracting great interest.

The outline of the plan regarding the development of agricultural, forestry and aquatic industries are listed as follows:

Oils and Fats

Efforts are likely to be made so as to secure the supply of foodstuffs in Japan and to make the greatest use of the resources of oils and fats in the South.

Needless to say, it is impossible to completely exhaust the super abundance of these goods in the South, and therefore, utmost care will be taken in the distribution of fishes, soya bean, and peanut.

It is most likely, in this manner, that endeavors will be exerted for producing the effect, so to speak, of killing two birds with one stone namely, by securing the domestic supply of food and also utilizing the Southern resources.

Referring to livestock raising in the East Asiatic Sphere, primary attention will be directed so that the industry may contribute to a great extent toward an ample supply of foodstuffs and also stabilize the living standard of the farmers. Namely, it is expected that most effective measures will be formulated to stimulate and promote the live-stock industry in Japan by bringing necessary amounts of fodder from the Southern Regions and Manchoukuo to this country.

Forestry Industry

This industry is less important than others mentioned, but in the light of the current situation, under which a considerable amount of timber is furnished and consumed in various areas of East Asia, it is felt necessary that the Southern Regions should establish a system so as to be able to satisfy their own demand in timber.

As a practical step for that purpose, plans will be drafted to create a mechanism powerful enough to manage the forestry industry in the Regions in the most effective possible manner.

With reference to the marine product industry, the main points of its schedule are expected to consist of the coordination of the aquatic enterprises in Japan, and also of the investigation and discovery of promising fishery-lots in the Southern Regions, as well as the positive guidance for the promotion of the industry.

RAMIE TO TAKE PLACE OF COTTON STRESSED

Harvest Possible Four Times Annually With These Perennial Plants

Pointing out the simplicity of raising ramie compared with the difficulty of growing cotton in the Philippines, Kaoru Watanabe, Commerce and Industry Ministry resident-official in Manila, stressed the advisability of cultivating ramie, in an article contributed to the Hochi Shimbun.

The gist of Mr. Watanabe's interesting article follows:

"In the Philippines the rainy season lasts from June to September and the dry season from October to May of the following year. To the Philippines rain is brought by wind which comes from the Pacific in the east. Therefore, it is necessary to raise cotton-plants on the western side of the islands facing the China Sea because cotton-plants thrive best in a dry atmosphere.

"From this point of view, it may be said that the old cotton producing section, Ilogos, including three northwestern provinces of Luzon Island are most suitable for growing cotton-plants. In these areas 380 kilograms of cotton have been obtainable per chobu (2.45 acres). This is nearly the same with 378 kilograms per chobu in Batangas and Cavite to the south of Manila, but hardly compares with 496 kilograms available in the cotton trial rearing field of the Ohta Kogyo Company in Davao, Mindanao.

Three Years Required

"There is another cotton trial rearing which is being managed by the Philippine Government, in Kotabato, Mindanao. But only 127 kilograms of cotton per chobu was obtained here in the first year. This is partly due to the fact that a space of three years is required before cotton begins to be smoothly reaped in. But this shows that cultivators, even if they may convert sugar-cane fields into those of cotton plantations, cannot expect an abundance of cotton in the first year.

"On the contrary, ramie-plants can be grown to the length of 10 feet without much labor anywhere in the Philippines. And four feet of ramie is enough for manufacturing cotton, so cultivators can reap a harvest once in every three months. Because of this, ramie can be reaped as often as four times a year, while cotton can be gathered in only once a year.

"In addition, being an annual crop cotton-plants necessitate a great amount of labor for planting every year. On the contrary, ramie-plants are perennial, so cultivators find it necessary to plant them only once.

"In view of the fact that the rearing of ramie needs no special technique and that it can be reaped every three months, the employing of Filipino labor would prove convenient.

Forestry in Kwantung

On the establishment of the Government of Kwantung, the problem of reforestation was immediately taken up, and as an initial step, nursery farms were established at Port Arthur, Dairen and Chinchow with an aggregate area of 400 chobu or 1,000 acres, for the purpose of supplying saplines for the work undertaken by the Government. In order to encourage the general public in this useful undertaking, the Government rented forest land, free of charge, to those desirous of growing timber, supplying seeds and young trees gratis. Moreover, regulations have also been issued for the protection of forests. These measures have had the desired effect, and, with the increasing interest taken by the public in the matter of reforestation, many nursery farms owned by villagers have been established.

Bill Clearings

June 13
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	104.976	173.563
Balance	33.828	18,590

CONSERVATIVE MOOD ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Quietness Experienced After Particularly Brisk Buying Sentiment

The long spell of brisk transactions and the consistent bullish sentiment, particularly from the beginning of this month till Friday morning, began to show a pretty sagging with the advent of the week end, and bulls were noticeably conservative yesterday as they were reminded of the mounting volume of dealings in connection with the slight fluctuations in the quotations of Tokyo Stock, new, the previous day.

It was in these circumstances that a dull atmosphere pervaded the long term and the short-term sections yesterday which closed at noon as was usually the case on Saturdays, and that transactions remained less brisk. It was none the less significant to notice a lurking sentiment of buying on a scale down at the earliest chance, particularly in the various industries under the Mitsubishi interest.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Stock, new ¥136.30, N.Y.K. ¥111.10, its new ¥96.60, Kanebo ¥153.60, its new ¥98.40, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥88.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.6	u .1	....	67.6
Do. new (25)	38.0	....	38.1	38.4
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	....	....	155.5	156.0
Do. new (25)	98.6	d .6	98.9	99.9
Tei'ku Rayon n(37½)	....	....	89.3	89.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	48.5	d .5	48.9	48.9
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	70.8	71.0
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.4	d .2	....	64.6

Second Section

	Clos.		May	June
N. Y. K. (50)	111.7	u .1	112.4	112.9
Do. new (37½)	97.1	d .5	97.4	98.6
O. S. K. (50)	99.7	d .8	99.0	99.4
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.4	d .8	84.2	85.2
Do. new (25)	56.1	u1.0	56.2	57.7
Uraga Dock (50)	98.0	d .2	95.5	98.2
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	86.6	d .4	86.6	86.9
Hitachi Works (50)	76.6	u .2	76.6	77.0

Third Section

	Clos.		May	June
Japan Fat	67.7	d1.0	68.0	68.3
Japan Piston Ring	83.3	d1.0	82.0	83.5
Japan Oil	81.6	d .5	81.9	82.9
Karafuto Oil	49.6	u .1	49.8	50.5
Toyo Ball Bearing	87.4	d .8	87.8	88.5
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	65.8	u .1	66.0	66.6
Japan Automobile Ind.	....	u .1	74.5	75.3

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	107.20	107.20	107.20	107.20
Second 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
First 4%	103.05	103.05	103.05	103.05

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	137.5	137.5	136.0	136.3
N. Y. K., old	111.1	111.5	110.2	111.1
N. Y. K., new	97.4	97.5	96.1	96.6
Do. new	98.8	98.8	98.1	98.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.0	89.0	88.3	88.7
Osaka Stock, new	74.7	74.7	74.0	74.2
Japan Steel Tube	73.4	73.4	72.8	72.8
Japan Oil	81.6	81.6	81.0	81.4
S. M. Railway	71.3	71.2	71.1	71.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	87.2	86.9	86.6	86.9
Hitachi Works	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0
Japan Mining	58.7	58.6	58.5	58.5
Manchuria Ind.	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0

JAPAN'S TIME PIECES BEST AGE OLD TRADITION REVEALS

Imported Watches to Be Ousted By Japanese Products Asserts Ueguchi

Clocks and watches produced in Japan are the best in the world since they are precise to the very second and moreover, are known for their long life, stated Mr. Sakujiro Ueguchi, amateur watch-maker at Manabecho, Yanaka, Shitaya-ku in observing the "Time Day," states Domei.

Mr. Ueguchi is a tailor by trade but has held a great deal of interest in the construction of "Father Time," and has studied for a number of years the precision of a huge number of clocks and watches he has collected so far.

It is generally held among the Japanese people that the imported goods are the best insofar as clocks and watches are concerned, the amateur watch-maker said, but actually, such is an absolute misconception.

As far back as three centuries ago, he continued, watches were being made in this country. In these days, various feudal lords instructed their watch-makers to employ the same spirit in producing the spring, the life-line of watches, as in tempering the famous Japanese swords so that even today, these watches are accurate to the fraction of a second.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Ueguchi said, the Japanese gradually began to believe that imported time pieces were better in grade and style since the Meiji Period, and the watch-making technique so characteristic of the Japanese experts was gradually forgotten.

U.S. Needs Manganese

A Lisbon dispatch says that events and developments in East Asia have confronted the United States with the greatest difficulties in respect to the supply of raw materials. According to reports from New York, great scarcity is prevailing in the supply of manganese, one of the most important materials for the armament industry. This problem is causing great worries in the U.S.A., as she does not possess any mines producing high grade manganese. The American War Production Office has, therefore, made plans for the exploitation of all available deposits. It is obvious, however, that this plan cannot be carried out in so short a time.

Expansion of Yen Bloc Is True Testimony Of Japan's Strength, States Dr. Kasugai

(Continued From Yesterday)

"With the establishment of the North China Political Affairs Commission, in view of the special conditions existing in North China, under the unstinted support of Japan, the Federal Reserve Bank was established, making the bank's notes the chief currency. At the time of the establishment of this bank, owing to the large amount of the old Fapi or the Chungking Dollar in circulation in unoccupied regions and in the foreign concessions in North China, it was found inadvisable to turn the currency system of North China into the Yen Bloc, but with the destruction of the influence of the foreign concessions and the expansion of the peace zones, the old Fapi or the Chungking Dollar was wiped out of North China, resulting in the tying up of the Federal Reserve Bank's notes with the Yen at parity. Thus the second expansion of the Yen currency system in North China has been achieved, and thanks to the political and military stabilization in North China, the circulation of currency has also been stabilized to the exclusion of inflation.

Difficulties Seen

"Conditions in Central and South China are a little different to those existing in North China, and great difficulty was experienced in breaking off the relations between the new currency of the National Government at Nanking and the old Fapi owing to the fact that the economic influence within the foreign settlements and concessions struck deep root. However, thanks to the glorious war results secured by the Japanese Forces, the Chiang regime dropped into a provincial regime, the value of Fapi slumped due to an adverse inflation brought about by the strained financial conditions of the Chungking regime, the loss of foreign trade channels and the weakening of the foreign aid.

"In view of these conditions, with the wholehearted support of Japan the Hua Shin Commercial Bank was established, which was followed by the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank of China. This, coupled with the establishment of firm finance on the part of the National Government of China the possibility of the notes of these banks breaking off from the shackles of the old Fapi or the Chungking Dollar was seen.

Close Economic Basis

"Previous to the establishment of these banks in Central China, to answer the requirements of the war situation in China the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China issued military scrips, and the notes of the Bank of Japan were also in circulation in Central China to a large extent, thereby placing the economic relations between Japan and China on a much closer basis, with the result that the sphere of Yen circulation has again been extended. However, it was considered that the disunified currency system in Central China would hinder the growth of the National Government at Nanking. Accordingly, first of all, the notes of the Bank of Japan were withdrawn from the monetary market of Central China, and the Japanese military scrips and the notes of the Central Reserve Bank are now the only currencies in circulation in Central China. The present plan is to withdraw the Japanese military scrips as soon as the Yen currency is linked to the notes of the Central Reserve Bank. When this is realized, Central and South China will also be included into the Yen circulating sphere.

Currency System in South

"The declaration of war against Britain and the United States made on December 8, last year, was in a way declaration for the prosecution of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere. As was expected, in no time Japan destroyed all the Anglo-American footholds for aggression of East Asia, and the way has been fully paved for the establishment of a bright Co-Prosperity Sphere. This meant the extension of the Yen currency to the whole of the southern regions.

"To begin with, the Hongkong Dollar was driven out of Hongkong with its fall on December 25 and was replaced by the Japanese military scrips. The most terrific onslaught of the Japanese Forces in no time reduced Singapore which was the citadel of British invasion in East Asia. And in Shonanto Island, former Singapore, the Japanese military scrips are now in circulation with the enthusiastic support of all the inhabitants there. The fact that the Hongkong Dollars and the Straits Settlements Dollars, which organized a joint front against the Japanese currency in the arena of the Foreign Exchange Market, marks a new chapter in the economic history of the world.

Differences Exist

"Conditions existing in the Philippine Islands, Java and Sumatra differ from those existing in the region aforementioned. Considering the fact that the peoples inhabiting the Philippines, Java and Sumatra are all leading different economic lives, it would be advisable to include these regions into the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere without menacing in the least the economic conditions of these inhabitants. Thanks to the very rapid advance of the Japanese Forces, the enemy had no time to resort to its 'scorched earth' policy. In view of this fact and with the consideration of creating stabilization in the economic life of the inhabitants, the Japanese military scrips have been issued in the currency unit of each of these regions in parallel with the circulation of the currency units prevalent in each of these countries. However, the present dual currency system should not be permitted to remain for long. The guilders of Sumatra and Java and the Philippine peso have long cut themselves off the gold standard and have remained controlled currencies. Therefore, if these currencies should be based upon the Yen currency, a basic reform can be easily effected, and it would not be absolutely necessary to link these currencies to the Yen at parity. As long as the southern regions remain under the jurisdiction of the Japanese military administration it would be sufficient to effect exchange between the Yen and the guilders and the pesos at the exchange rate fixed by the Southern Development Bank.

(To Be Continued)

British Rubber Shortage

Lamenting the heavy damage wrought to Britain as a result of her loss of rubber resources in Malaya, a British paper reports that the British Government has established the Rubber Control Bureau, to take immediate steps for boosting the production of natural rubber in India, Ceylon and West Africa and also to speed up the production of synthetic rubber in her homeland, according to the Nippon Kogyo.

Incidentally it is suspected that the Rubber Control Bureau is offering aid to individual concerns and examining the rubber products at present in use, in an effort to make up for the loss of rubber resources in Malaya.

The authorities observe that it is within the province of possibility to improve the quality of sulphur rubber to serve as substitute for natural rubber, adds the journal.

FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL GUILD IS NOT SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Purchases and Sales of Organ Limited to Harmonize With Present Conditions

The productive field of the Industrial Guild will not be subjected to any change in its activities, while the sphere of purchase and sales of the Guild will be limited to some extent so as to harmonize with the prevailing conditions of retail trade, it was explained by Mr. Masataka Toyoda and Mr. Takehiko Okada, director of the Encouragement Department of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and chief of the Commerce Affairs Section of the same department, respectively, in their speeches before a lecture and round-table meeting, held yesterday morning in the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Large Sum Prepared

As to the funds for those changing or going out of business and also for mutual aid, the Government prepared a sum of ¥1,100,000,000, the Government officials disclosed.

Referring to the demarcation in the fields of activities of the Industrial Guild, department stores and others, the officials revealed that concrete plans are now under consideration by competent sources of the Government, to limit the purchasing and selling business of the Industrial Guild and also coordinate the trade of the department stores.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1942

The New Soviet Agreements

The new Soviet-American Agreement can be dismissed in a word. No matter what the terms of the agreement are, they mean nothing. It is obvious that the Soviet Union wants as much material aid from the United States as possible. It is obvious that the United States is willing to promise anything—more aid to the Soviets, or a second front in Europe manned by American troops—anything to encourage the Soviet Union to keep up the fight. But the crux of the matter is: How can the United States send aid to the Soviets? How can the United States send a really sizable army to Europe? All the treaties in the world, all the promises that the ample vocabulary of the Americans can concoct, cannot change the fact that the United States does not possess the means to make her aid to the Soviet Union effective. The United States cannot deliver the goods. All she can deliver are promises and treaties. Anyone is welcome to them, for all they are worth.

The new Anglo-Soviet Treaty, upon analysis, turns out to be equally meaningless. Article I provides that the two signatory Powers shall extend to each other every possible aid in the prosecution of the war against the common enemy, Germany. This article means nothing at all, for it stands to reason that in fighting against Germany for the past many months, the two Powers have actually been helping each other as much as possible. To extend this aid is a matter of common sense; not to extend it would be suicidal to them. They have already been trying to help each other as much as possible for months; to say so now in a treaty does not change the existing situation one whit.

Article II provides that neither of the signatory Powers shall enter into negotiations for a separate peace with the Hitler regime. This provision likewise means practically nothing, for it stands to reason that if Germany succeeds in beating one of them so badly as to force it to sue for peace, the other would also automatically find itself in such a hopeless situation that it too would simultaneously have to sue for peace.

Article III, behind its high-sounding language, simply means that the contracting Powers will try to inveigle every other possible country to join them. Naturally, it stands to reason that nothing could be more welcome to Britain and the Soviet Union than to have other countries come to their aid. Naturally, without the necessity of putting it into a treaty, Britain and the Soviet Union will in the future, as they have been doing in the past, try to entice as many other countries as possible to come to their aid. Therefore, this article is of no new significance.

Article IV simply provides for the continuation of the mutual aid between Britain and the Soviet Union into the days after the conclusion of the present war. These two countries seem to be assuming that they will emerge victorious, but such assumption, to put it mildly, means that they are counting their chickens before they are hatched. How do they know that after this war they will be in any position to extend aid to each other?

Article V seems to contain the strangest provisions. It provides first of all that the contracting Parties shall respect each other's interests and integrity. Why should such a provision be necessary at all? If the Soviet Union and Britain are really friends and allies, should it not be taken for granted that they will respect each other's interests and integrity? Does the fact that they find it necessary to specify such a matter which should be taken for granted mean that the two countries do not really trust each other?

These two Powers also pledge to cooperate closely with each other for the organization of security and prosperity. Again they seem to be assuming that they will have unrestricted say as to what shall be done to this world after the war. Are they not again counting their chickens before they are hatched? As to cooperating closely together after the war, is it at all possible that these countries will be able to get along with each other once the war is over even if no outside restriction is placed on their activities? Is not mistrust between these two Powers inevitable? What fundamental community of interests does plutocratic and aristocratic Britain have with the Communists of Moscow? What more can their alliance be than an artificially forced union of incompatibles which cannot endure once the temporary exigencies of war pressure are removed?

This same article also provides that the Soviet Union and Britain renounce any expansion of territory or interference in the domestic politics of other countries. Why is it necessary for such a provision to be made? Does any righteous country expand into the territories of another or interfere in the domestic politics of another state? Do the contracting Parties have a guilty conscience in that they find it necessary solemnly to pledge themselves to refrain from doing something which no moral nation would think of doing? Perhaps this pledge would seem more convincing if there had been more demonstrations in the past of the restraint and probity which this clause promises for the future.

Article VI provides that the Soviet Union and Britain will extend to each other as much economic aid as possible after the war. There can be no objection to that. It stands to reason that the economic welfare of one nation cannot be safeguarded without due regard for the economic welfare of all the other countries of the world. If Britain had understood this fact earlier, she might have escaped the pitiful plight in which she finds herself today.

Article VII stipulates that neither of the two countries shall conclude any alliance nor participate in any combination directed against the other. Naturally! That simply says: "You are my friend and therefore I will not stab you in the back." What a friendship that such an assurance should have to be made in a formal manner!

Article VIII is simply a technical mechanism which deals with the arrangements for the exchange of ratifications and other such mechanical matters.

Thus, this analysis of the treaty reveals that as far as practical effect is concerned, it provides for nothing new or important. What importance the treaty does possess lies in the revelation of the depths to which Britain has fallen. It means that the plight of Britain is so desperate that she is willing to throw overboard her social and economic traditions of centuries to grasp at the straw of Soviet aid. To imagine that Britain, the former banker of the world; Britain, the exclusive little stronghold of snobbish aristocracy, should find it necessary to pledge economic cooperation with the parvenu proletarians of Moscow is enough to make both Queen Victoria and Karl Marx turn over in their graves!

Impressive as the two new diplomatic agreements may seem at first glance, therefore, actually they can be seen to have no real effect on the actual existing situation. Despairing of ever launching a military offensive, the Allies have apparently launched an offensive of paper and words to hide their actual impotence.

Settle Mainly on Delta Region

The Indians have settled mainly in the delta regions of Burma, in Arakan and along the rivers and railway lines. Except in the remoter districts, Indians supply nearly all the coolie labor, while the indolent habits of the Burman often result in his falling into the clutches of the Indian moneylender. There are now roughly a million Indians in Burma, drawn mainly from Madras, Behar and Orissa and Bengal. The Chinese form an important community. Except on the border in the north-east, where the Yunnanese and Chinese Shans are found, the Chinese belong essentially to the artisan and merchant classes, and make excellent law-abiding citizens.

A Year Ago Today

June 14, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China declared that a general peace between Japan and China will be realized when his Government with the support of Japan succeeds in driving our communism and European and American imperialism from the country.

In his speech, President Wang defined the old order as "the economic imperialism of European and American nations since the Opium War and the poison of communism in the past 20 years."

Defining the new order as a force directed to drive out the old order, the President of the National Government of China stated that the end of the China Affair will come when the National Government is so strengthened that it can drive out the old order.

* * *

German bombers in the course of a series of raids on British merchant vessels sank more than 28,000 tons in the St. George's Channel, off the coast of Wales, the High Command announced.

In the Mediterranean, eight British Hurricane fighters were shot down by Italian pursuit planes which accompanied formations of Fascist bombers in raids on British bases on Malta.

POETS FROM ANCIENT DAYS SANG IN PRAISE OF CHERRY BLOSSOMS

Various Tanka, Old and Recent, Discussed and Commented Upon by Noted Anthologist

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

The People's Hearths

Takaki-ya ni Noborite mireba
Kemuri tatsu
Tami no kamado wa Nigiwai ni keri.
My lofty palace climbing,
I looked down over the land;
Lo! wreaths of smoke were rising,
My people's hearths were thriving.
—Emperor Nintoku
(reigned 313-399)

The Emperor Nintoku is so celebrated for His benevolent government that His name Nintoku Tenno, which is posthumous, signifies "The Benevolent Emperor."

Three years after His accession to the throne, the Emperor found, to His distress, that the people were in an extremely impoverished condition. Thereupon He declared that the people should be exempted from all taxes for three years. During those years, He exercised such strict economy in the expenses of the Court that the Palace was never repaired, although the fences were broken and the roof leaked in several places. One day, on the expiration of the period, He went up to a high place in His Palace and noticing wreaths of smoke steadily rising from the hearths of the people, was immensely rejoiced at these tokens that the people were prospering. Then the Emperor broke into the above lines.

Cherry-Blossoms

Yo no naka ni Taete sakura no
Nakari seba
Haru no kokoro wa Nodoke kara
mashi.
If in all this world there were
No cherry-flowers fair and bright,
The hearts of all men in the spring
Might enjoy calm delight.
—Ariwara no Narihira (825-880), a high dignitary
and one of the "Six
Poetical Geniuses"

Far from hating the cherry-blossoms, the poet is a passionate lover of the exceedingly beautiful flowers. When the cherry-tree begins to bud, he looks forward to the days when it will be in bloom. When the frail blossoms are out, he is full of solicitude lest the rain or the wind may injure or scatter them. When they begin to fade, he grieves for their departure. Thus he cannot enjoy peace of mind while cherry-trees are in bloom. He rather wishes that there were no cherry-blossoms on earth, so that he may enjoy the spring with serene delight. In a word, the cherry-blossoms are too beautiful for him to enjoy peace of mind.

This verse, which expresses the delicate sentiments of a tender-hearted poet, is the best known of Narihira's verses.

Unlike the European cherry, the Japanese cherry bears tiny, inedible fruit; but its flowers, single or double-petalled, white, pink or pale-pink, rarely crimson, yellowish or greenish are peerlessly beautiful. And the commonest and most graceful variety, shiro-yamazakura or the "white mountain-cherry," is found almost everywhere throughout the Empire. Therefore, it is no wonder that Japan is often called the "Land of Cherry Flowers" and that since ancient times our poets have never tired of singing the beauty of their national flower.

Cherry-Trees in Mountain Recesses

Miyama-gi no Sono Kozue tomo
Miezarishi
Sakura wa hana ni Araware ni
keri.
The distant mountain's cherry trees
Which, by their leafless boughs alone,
Could not be told from other trees,
Now by their flowers are clearly known.
—Minamoto no Yorimasa
(1104-1180), a brave
warrior and eminent
poet.

The cherry-trees in remote mountains, when their leaves have fallen, cannot be distinguished from other trees; but when spring comes and they have bloomed, they are recognized by their beautiful flowers. This verse seems to me to be a symbolic one, in which the cherry-tree is likened to a man whose worth and greatness come to light under extraordinary circumstances.

In connection with this verse, the following story is told in Heike Monogatari or "The Tale of the Taira Family." On April 13, 1177, thousands of disorderly priest-soldiers of the Buddhist temples on Mount Hi-ei swooped down on Kyoto, to invade the Imperial Palace. By Imperial command, the warriors of the Minamoto and Taira families guarded its several gates. General Taira no Shigemori, at the head of over three thousand troops, guarded the Taiken-mon and two other gates, and his younger brothers and uncles guarded the southwest gates. On the part of the Minamoto family, General Yorimasa guarded the north gate with a small band of three hundred troops. Many of the priest-soldiers proposed to attack the north gate, where resistance appeared least. But an old priest, renowned for his scholarship, Go-un by name, said, "I do not agree with you, It were unworthy of us to attack such a weakly-guarded gate. Let us attack the other gates. Moreover, General Yorimasa is not only a brave warrior, but a distinguished poet. During the reign of the Ex-Emperor Konoe, an Imperial poetry party was held, and the theme proposed by the Emperor, 'Cherry-Flowers in Remote Mountains,' proved too difficult for many of the poets present. But General Yorimasa promptly composed the following masterpiece, to the profound admiration of the Emperor and others.

'The distant mountain's cherry-trees
Which, by their leafless boughs alone,
Could not be told from other trees,
Now by their flowers are clearly known.'

It would be a great pity to attack his small band and bring such an accomplished warrior to humiliation, would it not?" The clamorous priest-soldiers, listening to his advice, attacked the Taiken-mon and other gates, suffered a crushing defeat, and retreated.

Mountain Cherry-Blossoms

Ura-ura to Nodokeki haru no Kokoro
yori
Nioi-idetaru Yama-zakura bana.
The mountain cherry blossoms
Have come forth, brightly shining,
Out of the very heart of
Serene and balmy spring.
—Kamo no Mabuchi 1697,
a most celebrated poet
and author of
several literary books.

A Eulogy on My Portrait

Shikishima no Yamato-gokoro wo
Hito towaba
Asahi ni nio Yamazakura-bana.
If one should ask of me
"What is the spirit of Japan?"
I would point out the mountain cherry-bloom
Bright glowing in the morning sun.
—Moto-ori Norinaga (1730-1801), a great authority
on Japanese classics.

This verse was written in the poet's sixtieth year, as a eulogy of his portrait painted by himself. The poet likens his purity of heart and nobility of mind to the mountain cherry-blossom, the fairest and purest of all Japanese flowers; and since he considers himself to be a typical Japanese, this verse is intended to be applied to the Japanese character in general.

This verse is often wrongly construed as a eulogy of the brave Japanese warrior who, for the sake of the Emperor and the Empire, is always ready to fight to death.

The Cherry-Flowers

Kono yo woba Tare mo medetaki
Waga yo zo to
Omowanu wa naki Hana no moto
kana.
Under the cherry-flowers,
We feel, each one,
"This is a beautiful world,
And mine own!"
—Yosano Aki-Ko (1878-1942),
a most famous poetess.

All Men Are Brothers

Yomo-no-umi Mina harakara to Omo
yo ni
Nado namikaze no Tachi-sawagu
ran.
In this wide world, all men
Are brothers, aye, one family!
Then why do winds and waves
On all the seas rage stormily?
—Emperor Meiji (1852-1912)

The above verse was composed in 1904, when the Russo-Japanese War was in progress. In December of the same year, Professor Arthur Lloyd of the Imperial Tokyo University published an English booklet consisting of his translations of this verse and several others by the Emperor Meiji and Empress Shoken under the title of "Imperial Songs," and presented the book to the rulers of the principal countries of the world; and it is said that Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-sixth President of the United States, was smitten with wonder and admiration at this particular poem, which proved the Emperor to be an ardent lover of peace.

The Road of Right

Kaerimite Kokoro ni towaba Miyu-
beki wo
Tadashiki michi ni Nani mayobeki.
In your search for the road of right,
Why need you go astray,
When you may look within and ask
Your heart for the way?
—Empress Dowager Shoken
(1849-1913)

On a Bull's Back

No-gaeri wa Ushi no se ni nori
Uratanushi.
Kyo narishi uta wo Kuchizusami
tsutsu.
Returning homeward from the field,
My bull I mounted joyfully,
Reciting in an undertone
Lines which today had come to me.
—Suzuki Yasubumi (1896),
a farmer in
Chiba Prefecture

A Eulogy of a Noble Minded Friend

Yaemugura Shigereru sono no
Nakani shite
Kaori wa takashi Shira-giku no
hana.
Lo! in a garden overgrown
With weeds luxuriant,
A white chrysanthemum
Gleams pure and fragrant.
—Asataro, the present writer.

A Happy Friend

Tsuma shinaba Ware mo shinan
to Tomo wa yu
Oitaru tomo wa Sakiwai no hito.
A crony says, "If my wife dies,
I'll give my life an end"
Ah! what a happy man
Is mine old Friend!
—Asataro

READERS IN COUNCIL

A Contrast

To the Editor:

On February 2, 1922, appeared the following article reported by the Reuter's News Agency, concerning the asphyxiation of 64 Indian political prisoners. The findings of the commission were interesting.

The article read:

"In the opinion of the committee, consisting of a government commissioner assisted by three non-official persons, including one Mohammedan, which inquired into the asphyxiation of 64 Moplah prisoners who were being conveyed to prison, the asphyxiation was due to the fact that the ventilation of the van was defective.

"However, the findings of the commission state that similar vans has been used previously and extensively without any mishap and the use of the van was not objectionable and not inhuman and was undoubtedly justified under the circumstances, although a separate inspection of the ventilation was desirable.

"The main responsibility for the failure of the ventilation was held to lie with the railway company and the police were guilty of negligence in failing to note the prisoner's condition during the journey."

English school-children are often regaled with stories of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" in which a crowd of Europeans were asphyxiated by an inhuman Indian revolt.

But it was not really inhuman. An official committee twenty years ago, as shown above investigated the death by asphyxiation of 64 Moplah (political) prisoners who were being conveyed to prison in India by rail on an unventilated van. The committee found that this was "not inhuman" although it remarked mildly that the police were "negligent" in not noticing the absence of ventilation.

Apparently the British police may "steal the horse," although the Indian ruler may not "look over the hedge."

Yours,
Z

June 10, 1942

Criticism of F.D.R.

To the Editor:

It appears to me that America is a perfect sphinx on the globe, seeing that while on one hand, she has been ostensively advocating peace, justice, humanity and the open door policy at every possible opportunity, her actions have been full of inconsistencies in the past.

The present international war, to my mind, is solely attributable to President Roosevelt and his subordinates' inordinate ambition to dominate the whole world, they knowing fully well that Great Britain will finally be brought down to her knees by the Axis countries, when the United States (with military strength) will be able to take over the entire British possessions and dominions with the least trouble and difficulty. This point has proved to be the very root of the evil seed sown by the President. Notwithstanding this fact Dr. Felix Morley, President of Haverford College, is credited with the statement, in a recent letter he sent to the New York Times entitled "What are we fighting for?", to the effect that "The opinion is wide spread that Great Britain dragged the United States into the war."

It is certainly a case of "the pot calling the kettle black." Be that as it may, when President Roosevelt came out of the dreamland he undoubtedly found that the earth was not made exclusively for him or the Americans and it was altogether too late for him to do any thing to extricate his countrymen from the mire into which he unjustifiably, if not forcibly, threw the people.

The American President must be denounced as the greatest disturber of world peace, as well as the gravest offender of sins of every description, for he is responsible for the pitiable plight which the United States now finds herself in and he cannot absolve himself from the serious charge of having spread the present war in all directions, by dragging by every possible means all neutral States into the arena of the international conflict, first in Europe, then in East Asia and the South Pacific (including the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and New Zealand, etc.) and lastly, not only South America, but also South Africa. The result of all this is the miserable catastrophe which invariably befalls upon these helpless minor neutral Powers! Even some of the Americans are said to be at a loss to understand what they are really fighting for! No wonder, there is an anti-war movement among certain sections of the people over there and, as a matter of fact, some trade unions are already reported to be refusing their cooperation in the further prosecution of the war.

President Roosevelt should remember that there will be no single American who is willing to sacrifice his life for the sake of the President himself, whereas in Japan, every loyal Japanese subject is at all times ready to give up his life for His Majesty the Emperor. This is one of the strongest points which this country can rightly boast of, and which will unquestionably ensure Japan in bringing about the Greater East Asia War to a successful conclusion in the long run.

Yours very truly,
HIRAI GONTARO

June 12, 1942

YAWNS

The difference between a dress-tie and a noose is that one is worn without a collar.

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The game of love is paradoxical inasmuch as it is amusing until played for money.

GONNOHYOE YAMAMOTO'S PART IN RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR TOLD

Admiral Was Best Salesman Kaigunsho Ever Had—He Sold Idea of Big Navy to Nation

One mid-October day in the 36th year of Meiji or 1903, Vice-Admiral Heihachiro Togo was a guest of Navy Minister Gonnohyoe Yamamoto at the latter's residence.

The two men were engaged in a serious and important conversation. There was a long silence after Navy Minister Yamamoto has broached the main subject of their meeting. There was an expression of surprise effusing Vice-Admiral Togo's face.

"Will not someone protest if I assume such a high position?" Togo asked, much concerned.

"No, you need not worry about that. The great naval leaders, including Admiral Ito, have consented to your appointment as commander-in-chief of the standing fleet.

"Has the matter proceeded as far as this already?"

"Certainly. Before deciding on such a grave matter, it was necessary for me to make deliberate preparations. You are at present commander of the Maizuru Naval Base but there are two others who might contest your appointment, Vice-Admiral Yahachi Shibayama, the commander of the Saseho Naval Base and Vice-Admiral Sonojo Hidaka, the present commander-in-chief of the standing fleet whom you are to replace."

Greatness of Yamamoto

Vice-Admiral Togo accepted the offer and in the appointment of Togo lies the greatness of Navy Minister Gonnohyoe Yamamoto, Had Admiral Togo been a conspicuous and most outstanding naval leader in Japan, Togo's selection to this post would have been natural and no credit would be due the Navy Minister for the choice. However, before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, Togo was generally regarded as incompetent by many of his associates and it was even rumored that he would be put on the first reserve list. What led Yamamoto to appoint Togo in view of these circumstances is a mystery but that the choice was not accidental perhaps can be granted.

Admiral Yamamoto had an uncanny power of sizing up his men. Immediately after the historic meeting with Togo, the Navy Minister called in Vice-Admiral Hidaka and told him that he will be relieved of his post as commander-in-chief of the standing fleet. The Vice-Admiral was seized by an uncontrollable anger. He pulled out his dagger and asked the Navy Minister to kill him with it.

Knew His Men

The Navy Minister looked at the scintillating dagger calmly, unperturbed and not in the least surprised.

"It is natural that you should be enraged," the Navy Minister said in a quiet, unruffled voice. "You are courageous and farsighted. These are your strongest merits. On the other hand, you are imprudent. You are often too self-assertive and often disregard the orders of the Imperial Headquarters. Considering these factors, I have selected Vice-Admiral Togo to take over your position. He is prudent and obedient and is able to take adequate measures suited to the occasion in case of absolute necessity. This is the reason why I selected him to replace you who are my old friend."

Vice-Admiral Hidaka's face twitched. There was truth in the Minister's statement that was undeniably true. The Minister, the Vice-Admiral observed, had all the faults and merits of the leaders of the Navy sized up accurately with a ruler. Vice-Admiral Hidaka, who gave up his post, later in a letter to the Navy Minister, admitted frankly that the Navy Minister was correct on all his criticisms and even thanked the latter for them.

Born in Kagoshima

The late Admiral Yamamoto was born in Kagoshima, Kyushu, in October, 1852, as the third son of Iosuke Yamamoto, a private secretary of the Kagoshima clan.

At the age of 12 he took part in the battle between the Kagoshima clan and the British Forces that occurred in 1863. He then participated in three battles which occurred before the Meiji Restoration.

In 1869, he entered the Naval Academy in Tokyo. It is recorded that he was a brilliant but a rough student. Like many other ambitious youths of Kagoshima district, young Yamamoto was an ardent worshipper of Takamori Saigo, the great statesman and patriot who also hailed from Kagoshima.

When Saigo failed in his endeavor to carry out his plans for the invasion of Korea, and retired from politics and returned to his native home, Yamamoto, who devoutly idolized this eminent leader, quit the Naval Academy and followed the latter to Kagoshima.

However, when Saigo heard of this, he called the young man to his presence and persuaded him to go back to school. "You are mistaken in taking such an action," Saigo said. "You must bear in mind that you are expected to become in the future the great leader of the Imperial Navy. It is not time for you to come home. Go back to Tokyo at once and devote yourself to your study."

Young Yamamoto was moved by Saigo's entreaty and immediately returned to the Academy. After finishing his course there, he was dispatched to Germany to pursue his studies further.

Mends His Ways

Commenting on his character, the captain of a certain German battleship on which Yamamoto was serving as one of the crew, one day stated that although Yamamoto was undoubtedly an unrivalled genius, he had one weak point—and that was that he did not study hard enough. On hearing of this criticism indirectly, Yamamoto was mortified and decided to mend his ways.

He came back to Japan in 1878 and entered into the active service of the Navy. In 1893 he joined the staff of the Navy Ministry, and owing to his brilliant mind and intellectual acumen, was promoted by rapid strides. During the Sino-Japanese War, he held successively the posts of the staff officer of the Imperial Headquarters, chief of the Military Affairs Bureau and aide-de-camp of the Navy Minister Tsugumichi Saigo, brother of the Great Saigo.

While he was holding the last-mentioned position, he was entrusted with most of the ministerial business. At the time of the certain Diet session, Navy Minister Saigo submitted a budget totaling ¥200,000,000 for the Navy. All the ministers and members of the Houses expressed their amazement at this colossal sum for the total budget in those days did not aggregate more than ¥80,000,000.

The Finance Minister, Kaoru Inouye, was indignant. He protested against this monstrous bill, and asked for an explanation. Navy Minister Saigo said that he would send Yamamoto the following day to explain the bill.

Endurance Talk

At 10 a.m. the following day, Gonnohyoe Yamamoto visited Finance Minister Inouye at his official residence. Opening his speech with the Triple Intervention, he expanded on the general situation of the world and the relation between Japan and Russia. He was an eloquent orator. The future Navy Minister did not give the Finance Minister a single chance to interrupt or break in on his talk.

Yamamoto began to speak at 10 o'clock in the morning and did not show any signs of stopping even after one o'clock in the afternoon. Pressed by hunger, Inouye proposed that they go out for lunch.

No, Yamamoto would not consent. He asked the Finance Minister to be a little more patient. When Yamamoto finished talking, it was five o'clock in the afternoon.

Budget Passes

The Finance Minister was struck more by Yamamoto's sincerity and vigor than by the contents of his speech. The budget was passed and the Navy was enabled to strengthen its power to the extent that it was able to rival the Russian Navy.

Then Yamamoto devoted himself actively to expanding armaments. He bought battleships from England, Germany, France and Italy and when budget allowed it, purchased coal and stored it for an emergency.

Although he purchased battleships from various countries, he was far-sighted enough to standardize the guns on the ships. If the guns have been of different types, the Navy might have met hardships later in the war due to the difficulty in obtaining shells for them.

One great achievement of Navy Minister Yamamoto was in setting up a separate and independent Naval Staff. Hitherto, the Navy had been under the command of the Army General Staff.

Marshal Oyama, later, in commenting on this action, said: "Yamamoto is an extraordinary man to be able to have the courage and fortitude enough to break away the Navy Staff from the Army, despite the opposition that would be met."

When the Russo-Japanese War broke out, the far-sighted preparations planned by Yamamoto, all proved successful and the Imperial Navy was able to win a historic victory in the Battle of the Japan Sea.

Admiral Yamamoto became a Premier twice. But he did not hold this position successively. Unfortunately for this eminent character, two quite unexpected incidents, one the so-called Siemens incident and the other, the Tora-no-mon incident, occurred, forcing him to resign the post.

If those incidents had not happened, Yamamoto's political star might have risen higher on the horizon. However, his contributions to the Japanese nation through his activities in the navy have won him the esteem and admiration of all historians, his contemporaries and posterity.

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly & Trans-Pacific, Vol: XII, No. 6 dated June 11, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. The current edition is featured by three supplements under the titles of "Six Months of the War," "Activities of the Air Force in the Southern Operations," and "Information Board Blasts Enemies' False Propaganda." Leading articles of the Weekly: Retirement of Governor-General Jiro Minami, Japanese Army Smashes Strong Enemy Defenses, The Navy Scores Again!, Victory!, Visibility Was Bad . . . , Japan Puts Production Plans on Solid Basis, Hugh Byas Warns America Against Underrating Japan, Chinese Forces Assist Japan Against Chiang, and Murata Reposes High Hopes in Future of the Filipinos.

The Sunday Mainichi, No. 24 dated June 21, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbunsha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. With illustrations. Feature articles: Girls Who Protect the Air, Special Submarines Active, Departure of New Burma, New Capital of Thailand, Spirit of Yamaga Soko, and Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on Iran.